

OUTLINE
OR THE
HISTORY OF BENGAL,
COMPILED
FOR THE USE OF YOUTHS IN INDIA,
BY
JOHN C_L MARSHMAN

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NINTH EDITION  
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THE Compiler presents the present work to the Instructors of youth with much diffidence He was informed that the style of the Brief Survey of History and the History of India, was adapted only for youths in the higher classes , and that a Book in easier language was desirable Before at tending to the completion of those works, therefore, he determined to make the experiment of providing a work for the tender capacities of those who were but feeling their way to our language The experience which he has had of the difficulty of adopting a naked simplicity of style, in so refined and figurative a language as the English, makes him doubtful about the success of the present undertaking But as it is indispensable to the progress of education that works of this humble character should be compiled, even the failure of the present attempt may serve as a beacon for those who follow in the same track It presents a brief and simple outline of the History of Bengal from the Vaidyu dynasty to the close of Lord William Bentinck's administration This is a history with which every lad in Bengal should be familiar, and the Compiler would fain hope that the "west" of the subject may be found some compensation for the mode in which it has been treated

The works which have furnished the materials for the present compilation have been the following —

- Mill's History of British India
- Stewart's History of Bengal
- Orme's Historical Fragments
- Auber's History of India
- Bruce's Annals of the East India Company
- The Seir Mutakherin
- Sir John Shore's Minute on the Revenues
- Mr James Grant's Analysis of the Revenues of Bengal
- Hamilton's History of Dinaisapore
- Steeling's Memoir on Orissa
- The Oriental Miscellany
- Briggs's Ferishta's History of Bengal.
- Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons
- Vansittart's Narrative
- Verelst's View of Bengal
- Raynal's History of the European Settlements

J C M

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OUTLINE
OF THE
HISTORY OF BENGAL

SECTION I

BENGAL is that division of India in which the Bengalee language is spoken and written. It has the sea on the South, on the North and the East it is bounded by mountains and forests, the countries on the West are inhabited by a number of wild Hill tribes, who have never become Hindoos. It is supposed to contain about thirty millions of inhabitants.

The early history of Bengal is very obscure. We cannot tell when the Hindoo religion first began to be taught in it. It is supposed that the first inhabitants were not Hindoos, but of the same race as the Hill tribes on the West. When the Brahmuns came into it they brought the Hindoo religion, just as the Mahomedans brought with them the religion of Mahomed. Neither can we tell when the present Bengalee language was formed. We find

many words in it which are either Sanscrit, or Arabic, or Persian ; so therefore suppose, that there was an original language, used by the ancient inhabitants, which is lost. The present Bengalee character is the same as the Nagari, only a little different in form.

It is supposed that Gout was the most important city in Bengal. Some even say that it was built more than two thousand five hundred years ago. From it, the whole country is sometimes called Gourcette. Gout is in the North of Bengal. The capital of the East of Bengal was Sonargong, or Sonargram, about eight miles from the modern city of Dacca. From the most ancient times, this part of Bengal was celebrated for its very fine cotton cloths. More than eighteen hundred years ago, they used to be taken far away to Europe, to the great city of Rome. They were highly prized there, and were called by the Romans *Alcydes*, which is the Bengalee name for cotton. It is not improbable that the vessels which were engaged in this trade, went up the great river, the Padma, to Sonargong, to purchase their merchandize.

The chief city of the West of Bengal was Sitgong, not very far North of Hooghly. It was known to the Romans. It is also mentioned in the Pootans as *Suptu gram*, or the seven villages. It was the great port of Bengal, to which nearly all the sea or no trade was brought. All these three cities, Gour, Sonargong, and Sitgong are now in utter ruin.

Fifteen hundred years ago Bengal was part of the great empire of Mugud, now South Behar. The capital of that empire is supposed to have been Palibothra, or Pātaliputra, which some consider the same as Patna. After the fall of the Mugud empire, there was a race of Kings of the name of Pal, who were Boudhists. They had dominion in Bengal, but whether they ruled the whole country cannot be discovered. The founder of this family has left a great monument of his reign in the vast pond of Muheepal-diggy, in the Dimagepore district. It is supposed that after the dynasty of the Pals came the Vaidyu family of the Sens. They were the last Hindoo Kings of Bengal, but their history is very obscure.

According to the Hindoos, Adisoor was the founder of the Sen family, and he reigned in the year 1063, that is, less than eight hundred years ago. It is said by some that he was vexed with the Brahmuns of Bengal, because they did not know their religious duties. Others say, that, during the reign of the Boudhists Kings of the family of Pal, the brahmuns had become extinct. Adisoor sent to the King of Kunouj, and asked him to send five brahmuns well instructed in the shastras. He did so, these brahmuns brought with them five servants, and from these brahmuns are descended the high caste brahmuns of Bengal, from their servants are descended the kayustus.

Bullal sen is said to have been the son of Adi-

soor But very lately there has been dug up in the East of Bengal a copper plate which was engraved in the days of the Vaidyu Kings. It states that the father of Bullal sen was Vijuy-sen Again, the Ain Akbery says, that Sook-sen was the father of Bullal But there is proof that Adisoor was not the father of Bullal. Adisori invited five brahmuns from Kunouj, and Bullal-sen, when their descendants had become very numerous, is said to have separated them into classes, and established the order of koolins How could the brahmuns have multiplied so greatly in one reign ? We conclude, therefore, that Adisoor was not the father of Bullal, but was of some preceding family, and that Vijuy-sen was really his father, and the founder of that royal race

Bullal-sen is fabled to have been the son of the Brumhapooter river, which took the form of a rahmun He was one of the most powerful of the native Kings of Bengal, and is said to have reigned fifty years He resided generally at Vikrampore, near Sonargong, but occasionally lived at Gour, which was considered the capital of the country He divided the brahmun and kayus-tus into various ranks, which they still retain. The most virtuous he made koolins, but unfortunately he made this rank hereditary, which has been a great misfortune to the country , because the present koolins have all the honour, and but few of the virtues of their ancestors In his time the country was divided into five parts

1 *Barendo*, with the Muhanunda on the West, the Pudma (Ganges) on the South, the Koorootoya on the East, and other governments on the North

2 *Bungu*, East from the Koorootoya to the Brumhapooteer The capital of Bengal, Vikram-pore, which as we have said, was near Dacca, was situated in Bungu

3 *Bagice*, the Delta, called also Dwip, or the island, it had three sides, the Bhaguruttee river on the West, the Pudma on the East, the sea on the South

4 *Rahrce* It had the Bhaguruttee and the Pudma on the North and the East, and other kingdoms on the West and South

5 *Mithila*, having the Muhanunda and Gour on the East, the Bhaguruttee on the South, and other countries on the West and South

Bullal-sen was succeeded by his son, Lukhmun-sen, about the year 1116 He is said to have greatly beautified the city of Gour, and to have called it after his own name, Luknouty He was succeeded by Mudhoo sen, after whom came Kesava sen, and finally Soo-sen This Prince the Hindoos consider as the last of this family But the Mahomedan historians make out two more Kings, called Nowjeh, and Lukhmuneja, how to reconcile these accounts, we know not When the Mahomedans first invaded Bengal in the year 1203, it was Lukhmuneja, or Lokhiemon, who was on the throne and he kept his court at Nuddea

SECTION II

We proceed now, to speak of the conquests of the Moosulmans. Their empire began with their prophet, Mahomet, who died in the year 640. Not long after his death, they subdued many kingdoms in Europe, Asia and Africa, and became the most powerful people then in the world. Before the year 1000, they had conquered all the countries West of the Indus. In that year, Mahomed, the King of Guzni, which lay sixty miles West of that river, came with a large army into Hindoostan. He plundered it of much spoil, and then returned to his own capital. Seeing how easy it was to conquer the Hindoos, he came into the country twelve times in twenty-five years, put to death many thousands of the Natives, broke down the Hindoo temples and images, and plundered the country. He did not, however, take possession of any provinces, except those on the Indus. His capital still continued to be at Guzni, West of that river. His successors became gradually weak, and the Hindoos courageous, and they retook many of the places which he had conquered.

At length, a very powerful Mahomedan Chief destroyed his kingdom, and established a new dynasty West of the Indus. This was Mahomed of Ghore. The kingdom of Ghore was therefore founded on the ruins of Guzni, about two hundred years after the first Mahomedan invasion. Ma-

homed Ghory came with a powerful army to invade India in the year 1191. The Hindoo Kings in the North, the Kings of Ajmere, of Goozerat, of Delhi, of Kunouj, were then quarrelling among themselves, and did not unite to oppose the Mahomedans. Mahomed, in three years, conquered the whole of Northern India. He utterly destroyed all the old and powerful Hindoo kingdoms in the North. Before this time, although the Mahomedans had often over-run the country, there had still been a Hindoo King in Delhi. Mahomed, however, resolved to keep the country which he had conquered. Hence he made his own General, Kootub-ood deen, Governor of Delhi, and ordered him to send armies to conquer the whole country. After the death of his Master, Kootub became independent, and he was, in reality, the first Mahomedan Emperor of India.

Kootub wishing to enlarge his kingdom, sent Bukhtiyar Khilijy, his General, to conquer Behar. He succeeded with great ease, and then Kootub ordered him to go on and conquer Bengal. The King of Bengal at that time was Lukhmun sen, of the old Vaidyu family. By Mahomedan writers he is called Lukhmunya. He was the last Hindoo King of Bengal. He sometimes resided at Gour, but more commonly at Nuddea. He was born after his father's death, and was, therefore, from his birth, a King. When the Mahomedans invaded Bengal he was eighty years old, and was much esteemed for justice and generosity. Bukhtiyar came to the

confines of Bengal in 1203, and prepared to invade the country. The Brahmins then went to the King, and told him that it was foretold in the shastius, that Bengal would be subdued by the Turks, and that the Turks were now come. They advised him, therefore to take his family and his treasure and to fly. The King said he was a very old man, and would not leave Nuddea. The nobles and the brammins, instead of remaining to assist the aged Monarch, fled with their goods into Orissa. No preparation had been made to resist Bukhtiyar. He marched with his army through Bengal, and approached Nuddea. On arriving near it, he left his troops in the wood and entered the city with only seventeen horsemen. He advanced to the palace, the King had sat down to a meal. Hearing that the enemy was upon him, he leaped out at a back door, threw himself into a boat, and fled to Orissa. But other accounts say that he fled to Vibrampore, the old capital of Bungo, near Dacca. Nuddea submitted to Bukhtiyar, the Hindoo kingdom of Bengal became extinct, and from the taking of Nuddea in 1203, to the battle of Plassey in 1757, namely, for more than five hundred and fifty years, the Hindoos of Bengal continued under the Mahomedans, they did not make a single effort to be free. Bukhtiyar marched from Nuddea to Gour, and took the city with ease. He pulled down the Hindoo temples, and built Mahomedan mosques with the mate-

rials In the course of one year, the whole of Bengal was entirely subdued by him But it is said by some, that the country about Sonargong was not at first reduced, but continued for some years independent And it appears also that some of the frontier provinces were not completely subdued A year after the conquest of Bengal, Bukhtiyar marched an army into Assam He moved up the left bank of the Brahmapooter for ten days, and then crossed it by a stone bridge of twenty-two arches This is probably the same stone bridge which still exists He then went up into the mountains, and was deserted He returned ashamed and broken-hearted, and he died three years after he had conquered Bengal Being at a great distance from Delhi, he did as he liked, he proclaimed himself independent, he read the khootba in his own name, and he distributed the conquered lands of the Hindoos among his own Khilji officers Thus they became so powerful that, after this, they often made whom they would Governor of Bengal.

On the death of Bukhtiyar, his officers immediately chose one of their own number as Governor, and he took the title of King The Emperor of Delhi, hearing of this, sent an army which conquered the country, and Aly Merdan was appointed Soobadar Soon after, Kootub ood deen, the Emperor of Delhi died, and Aly Merdan made himself independent But as he became very

arrogant, the Khilijy chiefs assassinated him, and made Gyas ood-deen, Governor He kept his court at Gour, and adorned the city with many noble buildings He was a great benefactor to the country He erected a causeway, or *bund*, from Nagore, the capital of Beerbhoom, to Debcote, East of Gour This road extended ten days' journey, and people were thus enabled easily to cross the country, even during the rains He was impartial in his decisions, and made no distinction between Hindoos, and Mahomedans He was also very powerful, he made the Rajahs of Assam, Tirhoot, and Tipperah pay tribute Thus he reigned happily ten years, but at length he revolted against the Emperor, who sent an army and defeated him He died on the field of battle, in 1227.

In the next ten years there were three other Governors, and then Toghan Khan was appointed Soobadar, in 1237 Six years after, he marched into Orissa, and fought a battle with the Hindoos They defeated him, and pursued him to his capital, Gour, which place, as well as Nagore, in Beerbhoom, they besieged Toghan Khan was so pressed by them that he sought the aid of the Emperor, who sent Timur Khan to his assistance with an army But Timur was so much pleased with Bengal, that he determined to keep it himself; and hence, a battle ensued between him and Toghan. The Hindoos were not a little amused to see two Moosulman Go-

vernors thus fighting with each other Toghan was deserted, but was allowed to leave the country with all his property Soon after, he was made Soobadar of Oude Timur governed Bengal two years

In 1253 Mullik Yuzbek was appointed Governor He determined to take revenge on the King of Orissa ; two battles were fought with success , in the third he was defeated, and lost his elephants Returning to Gour, he next invaded Sylhet, and obtained much plunder Hearing that the Emperor at Delhi was very weak, he declared himself independent , and soon after marched into Assain, but was entirely deserted, and died of his wounds. This was the second time the Mahomedans had invaded Assam, and returned in disgrace On the death of Mullik, Jelal was sent from Delhi to govern Bengal While he was employed in subduing some independent Hindoo Rajahs, the Governor of Kurrah came down, and took and plundered Gour Jelal was killed in action, and his opponent was made Soobadar of Bengal, through the presents which he sent to Delhi

In 1277 Addeen Togrul became Governor of this country He entered Tipperah, plundered it of much wealth, and of a hundred elephants Having heard that Balin, his Master at Delhi, was dead, he proclaimed himself King of Bengal The Emperor, however, was not dead, though he was very old He sent two armies, one after the other, to subdue

this rebel, but both were defeated Enraged at this, he collected his forces, and marched in person against the Soobadar Togrul fled with all his wealth and troops into Orissa The Emperor pursued him, and encamped for some days near him One day, Mahomed Shah, a brave General in the Emperor's army, advanced with forty horsemen into the camp of the rebel He at once entered the tent of Togrul, and shouting 'victory to King Balin,' put every one he met to the sword The rebel Soobadar fled alone to the river Mahomed followed him close, engaged him in the stream, and cut off his head As soon as his troops heard of this, they fled The Emperor obtained much plunder and returned to Gour, and, in 1282, made his own son, Nazir ood deen, Governor of Bengal Four years after this, Kei Kobad, the son of Nazir, became Emperor of Delhi, but gave himself up to amusement His father wrote him a letter, and begged him to attend to business, and give up pleasure, but it had no effect He, therefore, marched towards Delhi with an army, and Kei Kobad marched out to meet him While the two armies lay in sight of each other, the father begged to have an interview with his son. Kei Kobad agreed to this, but by the advice of his wicked Minister, ordered that his father, in approaching the throne, should prostrate himself three times As the old man entered his presence, and bent himself to the ground, his son, unable to bear the sight, leaped

from the throne, and falling on his father's neck, wept A reconciliation now took place, Nazir ood-deen spent many days with his son, and gave him much good advice , but when the son returned to the pleasures of Delhi, he forgot it all , and was soon after assassinated by his own Minister During these troubles Nazir ood-deen remained independent in Bengal

In the year 1293 a new dynasty ascended the throne of Delhi The great Alla-ood deen became Emperor, and determined to conquer the Deccan Nazir made his humble submissions to the Emperor , but as he dreaded the violence of his temper, he resigned his government He was however confirmed in the government of Gour, and the districts near it Alla ood-deen divided Bengal into two parts, and made Bahadoor Khan the Governor of the South Eastern part He fixed his seat at the ancient capital of Sonargong In a few years Bahadoor became very tyranical, and made himself independent Mahomed Togluk, who had become the Emperor of Delhi, marched against him On the Emperor's march to Sonargong, old Nazir ood-deen met him with presents, and was confirmed as Governor of Gour He died in 1325, after having governed this province forty three years Bahadoor, not able to resist the Emperor, submitted to him He was pardoned on condition of giving up all his treasures For fifteen years after this, Bengal continued under two Governors, but when Ma-

homed Togluk, the Emperor, had become hateful to all his subjects, one Fukéer-ood-deen, the armour bearer of the Governor of Sonargong, gained over the troops, and made himself master of Bengal. He struck the coin and read the khootba in his own name, the Emperor was too weak to subdue him. He fixed his residence at Sonargong. Soon after, coveting the whole country, he marched against Gour, but was taken prisoner and put to death, after a reign of two years. Fukeer ood-deen was succeeded by one Mobarik Aly, but at the end of seventeen months he was assassinated by Shums-ood-deen, who took possession of the whole kingdom. He was, in fact, the first independent Mahomedan King of Bengal. Thus this province which had been conquered in 1203, by the Mahomedans, remained subject to Delhi, a hundred and forty years, and then became independent. And it remained under its own independent Mahomedan Kings from the year 1343 to 1576, for a period of two hundred and thirty-three years. In 1576 it was subdued by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, the great Akbar and became a soobah of the Empire.

SECTION III

As soon as Shums ood-deen was firm in his throne, he marched against the King of Tipperah, and plundered him of money and elephants. It was from

the forests in the East of Bengal, stretching from Sylhet to Tipperah and Chittagong, that the country has always been supplied with elephants Shums-oodeen removed the seat of government from Sonargong to Peruya, not far from Gour. Ten years after his accession, he made war on the imperial Governor of Behar. The Emperor of Delhi, Feroze, determined to punish him and to re-conquer Bengal, and came down with an army. Shums oodeen left his son to defend Peruya and himself returned to Sonargong. Peruya was easily taken. The Emperor then marched against Akdalla, a large fort near Sonargong, in which the King of Bengal had shut himself up, but he was unable to take it, and as the rains had set in, he made peace and returned to Delhi. In the year 1357, the King of Bengal sent presents to Delhi, and the Emperor, seeing he could not conquer that province, acknowledged its independence and also fixed its limits. Shums-oodeen after this lived without anxiety, and built Hazeebpore, opposite to Patna, now famous for its fair. After he had governed Bengal sixteen years, his son Sekunder ascended the throne in the year 1358.

When the Emperor heard that Shums oodeen was dead, he got together an army and marched into Bengal. Sekunder, after his father's example, shut himself up in Akdalla. The Emperor's troops besieged it, but when the rains set in, they were obliged to give up their designs, and the Emperor,

on receiving a present of elephants, withdrew In 1361 Sekunder erected the great Adina mosque, near Peruya, of which there are some remains, which shew that it must have been magnificent indeed He had two wives , by the one, seventeen sons , by the other, one This son knowing that his step-mother was contriving to destroy him, fled from the palace, and raised an army His aged father marched out with his troops to meet him , a battle ensued, and the old King was killed The son, who was called Gyas-ood-deen, ascended the throne, and immediately put out the eyes of all his brothers , but he afterwards governed the country with great justice for six years He invited the celebrated Persian poet Hafiz to his Court, but he refused to come on account of the distance The King died in 1373, and his son, and then his grandson, mounted the throne The latter was dethroned by Gunesh, a Hindoo, the Chief of Betouria Here then we have a Hindoo on the throne again His countrymen naturally expected that he would do much for them and their religion But Gunesh found the Mahomedans so powerful, that he was obliged to leave the Affghan Zemindars their estates He, however, built many Hindoo temples at Peruya He was so much beloved by all his subjects that after his death the Moosulmans demanded his body to bury it, and the Hindoos claimed it to burn His son Cheitmul succeeded him, but forsook the Hindoo religion He removed the Court from Peruya to Gour, and

adorned that city with buildings beyond all his predecessors. The magnificent mosque, the baths, the reservoir, the caravanserai, usually called Jellaly, were built by his orders. He governed with great equity, and died in 1409, and was succeeded by his son Ahmed Shah. A little before this time, the great Timur, or Tamerlane, came with an immense army of Moguls across the Indus. He conquered Delhi, put many thousands to death, and proclaimed himself Emperor. But after he had been in India a year, he quitted it and never returned. In consequence of the irruption of Timur, the empire of Delhi fell to pieces. One Governor after another declared himself independent. Malwa, Goozerat, Khandesh and Juanpore, each became separate kingdoms. Of these new kingdoms that of Juanpore lay nearest to Bengal, and its King Ibrahim invaded that country, and took away many prisoners. Ahmed Shah, the King, unable to cope with him, sent a letter to Shah Roch, the grandson of Timur, at Herat, to beg his protection. He immediately wrote to Ibrahim to say, that if he did not desist, he would come and separate his soul from his body. After this we hear no more of Ibrahim's invasion of Bengal. Ahmed died in 1426, leaving no son, with him this brief Hindoo dynasty came to an end. It givend the throne by accident, and it did nothing to restore the Hindoo faith, for the second Prince became a Mahomedan, and even caused many of his Hindoo subjects to embrace the religion.

The Mahomedan nobles now raised Nazir Shah to the throne in 1426 He reigned thirty-one years, but nothing is remembered of him, except that he built the fortifications round Gour, and erected its splendid gates He was succeeded by his son Barbek Shah He was the first to introduce Abyssinian and negro slaves into his court, who did great mischief to the realm He reigned seventeen years, his son, seven years, the latter dying without issue, the nobles raised Futtah Shah to the throne The Abyssinians had now become very insolent and powerful, and as the King endeavoured to restrain them, they put him to death The chief eunuch then became King, and took the name of Sultan Shah Zada In eight months, he was assassinated by Mulk Andiel, an Abyssinian, his General in Chief, a man of very great abilities, who himself now became Sovereign of Bengal He added new buildings to the city of Gour, but both his reign and that of his son did not exceed four years To the latter succeeded Muzaffir Shah, a great tyrant, who became odious to the people His Vizier, Hussein Shah, Sheriff of Mecca, rebelled and besieged him in his capital The King marched out and gave him battle, twenty thousand were slain in the field before Gour, and among them was the King himself

Syud Hussein Shah ascended the throne of Bengal, in 1489 He was without doubt the most powerful among all the Sovereigns of Bengal He was

descended from the prophet Mahomed On his first arrival in Bengal he was in a very humble situation; but the Cazy of Chandpore, hearing of his illustrious descent, gave him his daughter in marriage He gradually rose to be Prime Minister, and at length King of Bengal After the battle in which Muzushr Shah, his master, lost his life, he gave up the city of Gbur to be plundered by his troops After several days' plunder, Syud Hussein ordered his soldiers to desist, but on their refusal, he put twelve thousand to death On ascending the throne, he determined to reform the government His first step was to disband all the *parks*, who had so often assisted in dethroning the Sovereign His next step was to dismiss all the Abyssinians They were expelled from northern Hindoostan, and proceeded into the Deccan, where they became famous under the name of Siddees

Having thus put the government in order, he ruled with great justice for twenty-four years He greatly encouraged the learned He overran Orissa, and also that part of Assam which lies nearest to Bengal During his reign, Hoosung, the last of the independent Kings of Juanpore was driven from his kingdom He sought refuge in Bengal, where the King settled a princely pension on him The Emperor of Delhi, pursuing Hoosung, came to the borders of Bengal, but a treaty of peace was concluded between him and the King By this agreement, Behar, Tirhoot, and Sircar Sarun, were

ceded to the Emperor, provided he did not invade Bengal. Hussem died in 1520. He was succeeded by his son, Nusserit Shah. It was in his reign that Sultan Baber came down from Cabul, and conquered Delhi, and in 1526 established the empire of the Moguls in India. Nusserit made conquests in Behar, and aided the dethroned Emperor of Delhi, Mahmood Lodi. Upon this Baber marched against him, but the King prudently made his submission. He was assassinated by the eunuchs of his palace, whom he had treated cruelly. He erected that noble building, the great golden mosque, called the *Sona Masjid*, at Gour. His son, Mahomed Shah, ascended the throne, but was deserted and dethroned by the celebrated Shere Shah.

Shere Shah was the greatest man among the Mahomedans, who had yet appeared in Bengal. His name was originally Ferid, he acquired that of Shere, which means a lion, from having cut down one of those animals in single combat. He was an Afghani. His grandfather came to India in search of service, and was engaged by Beloly Lodi, the Emperor of Delhi. His father was afterwards appointed Governor of the district of Sasseram in Behar. On his father's death, Shere obtained his paternal estate, but lost it twice through the opposition of his relatives. Just at this juncture the great Baber became Emperor of Delhi. Shere repaired to his court, and was introduced to him. On this occasion, he diligently studied the character, and

and the year after his accession, marched against General Behadur Shah, his son, succeeded him, but in 1555 he was defeated by the Imperial force, and made some conquests in the districts of Jumna, his master, when he rendered himself independent, in Bengal. He continued faithfully till the death of his own relatives, Alahomed Khan Soor, his deputy during his minority, was appointed one of the four monarchs called the Great Moguls, in 1576, the conquest of Bengal by the Mughals, and between the death of Shah in 1545, and going fast to decay.

In India, but, under the present government, it is his aim to return to the most majestic edifices in the middle of an artificial lake, a mile square, built in a magnificent tomb at Sassewan, during his reign likely robbery robbers were upon him first who ever employed a mounted post in India adorned the road with rows of trees. He also should be entombed at his expense at every stage, all travellers, without distinction, at every stage, and sunk a well at the distance of every milestone of 2000 miles, he built earthen reservoirs Sonarongon in Bengal, to the banks of the Indus, a five years He left many glorious monuments from in his building for the crown, and he enjoyed it only the building of a shell. He employed fifteen years to the imperial throne. In 1545 he was killed by the emperor to Agra, and mounted regia. In 1541, he proceeded to Agra, and mounted the imperial throne. In 1545 he was killed by

The powerful Kings of Orissa had previously tried to
hence the Oryas boasted that their kingdom once
this time extended their conquests in Bengal, and
year 1550, Telenga Jukund Deo, ascended the
throne of Orissa. He was the last independent King
of that country, he is described as a man of great
courage and abilities. The early part of his reign
was passed in constructing works of public utility
or superiority Among other buildings, he founded
a ghat and a temple at the sacred spot of Triveni,
which formed the northern boundary of his dominions.
On Soliman, the King of Bengal, however, deter-
mined on the conquest of Orissa, and sent an army
to attack Jukund, but the first effort was not suc-
cessful. At length he sent his General, the terrible

gal, and enabled Soliman to extend his conquests
ment. This wise measure secured the peace of Ben-
galer Akgar, with assassinations of respect and attach-
pateched, and brought valuable presents to the Em-
peror. Soon after, he des-
cized upon ^{the} Bengal throne in 1564. Soon after, he de-
scended from the Karsam, then
an illustrious Akgar, of the tribe of Karasam, but
but was assassinated immediately after Soliman,
Gour. His son, a youth, was raised to the throne,
brother, who, at the end of three years, died at
year 1560, when he died, and was succeeded by his
and he governed those provinces in peace till the
had in the Government of Bengal and Bihar,
in a battle fought at Alangiri. This confirmed Be-
the Emperor of Delhi, who was defeated and slain

Kala-pahar, into Orissa, at the sound of whose feet
the drum, according to the natives, the arms and
leggs of the idols dropped off for many a cross around
cesses of Gout having become enamoured of him,
he turned Alahomedan and married her, and then
became the most violent persecutor of the Hindus
mentioned in history. He entered Orissa with an
army of Abyssinian horse on the part of his master,
defeated the Bajash, and at once destroyed the in-
dependence of the country. According to Alah-o-
medau historians, this event took place in 1568,
according to Oryya authorities, in 1558 Kala-
pahar was determined to leave no vestige of Hin-
duism in Orissa. He persecuted the Brahmins
with great fury, pulled down the temples, and des-
troyed the villages above all, his rage, was di-
rected against the image of Jagannath. On two
former occasions, when Orissa had been invaded
by foreign enemies, the priests fled with their idol
into the mountains. When Kala-pahar approached
the temple, the priests again fled with their idol
in a covered cart, and buried it in a pit on the banks
of the Chilika lake. The conqueror was determined
however to have the image after a long search, he
traed the place of its concealment, dug up some
Jeo, (as the Oryya designate the idol,) and carried
it off on an elephant as far as the Ganges. Before
his departure he broke every image at Pooree. On
the banks of the Ganges, he erected a large pile of

the action of the General under him George Washington and George Lee Sir Philip Loddon, and General Lee the forces of New York, with an army under General Lee in command of this, same motion was

dead, threw their bodies into the river, tried daily, the living, wasted with burying the from a cause which was not discovered. Thousands his residence. But a pestilence broke out in 1575, troops to Gour, and determined to make that city Monam Khan returned with the Emperor's

ed to keep his estates in Orissa again oppose Akbar. On these terms he was allowed signed and sealed a promise that he would never granted, and he came into the Mogul camp, and success, begged the mercy of the Emperor. It was Daoood retired to Cuttack, and seeing no hope of Afghans of Daoood. The Moguls were victorious fought between the Moguls of Akbar and the treasure to Orissa, there a very fierce battle was of this new disaster, fled with his troops and his like the garrison of Hazeeapore. Daoood, hearing Daoood abandonded, as they feared to be treated to the pass of Terriagulli, which the troops of some swift boats, fled to Bengal. Patna now fell did indeed take flight, and getting on board of a boat and sent to Daoood Khan to terrify him. He with those of the slaughtered troops, was put into Governor also was slain, and his head, together taken, and its defenders were put to death. The supplied that city with provisions. Hazeeapore was and attacked Hazeeapore, because he found that it besieged it, and Akbar himself also joined the camp, posted himself at Patna. The Emperor's Generals

a stench which only increased disease. The Go-
vernor was carried off by the plague. The city
was, at once depopulated, and from that day to
this, it has been abandoned. At the time of its
destruction it had existed two thousand years
It was the most magnificent city in India, of im-
mense extent, and filled with the noblest build-
ings. It was the capital of a hundred Kings; the
seat of wealth and luxury. In one year it was
humbled to the dust, and now it is the abode only
of tigers and monkeys. A few of the strongest
brick buildings have been taken down, and the
ruins employed in building Bloodshedbad
It was in the year in which Bengal became a part of the Empire of Delhi, that it was
a part of the Empire of Delhi, that it was
and noble became a desert.

On the death of Monam Khan, Bengal fell in
to disorder. Daood Khan broke his oath, took up
arms, and drove the Moguls from Bengal. He as-
sembled an army of 50,000 horse, and took post at
Rajmahl. The troops of Akbar were soon collect-
ed from all parts, and laid siege to it. The Af-
ghans defended themselves with courage, but their
best Generals one by one fell, so they lost heart,
and fled. Daood himself fell into the hands of the
Mogul General, who cut off his head, and sent it
to Akbar. On the death of Daood, the line of in-
dependent Kings of Bengal became extinct, after
having ruled the country for two hundred and

into Orissa, to seize the property of the late King,
the strong fort of Bhootas. A force was also sent
the Emperor's General subdued Beher, and took
After the victory over Daoed Khan at Rajmali,

SECTION IV.

age the estates of the Afghans
and pain, but they were often employed to man-
priv'd of their lands, and suffered much poverty
royal treasury. The Hindoo landholders were de-
prived of their lands, and they resided to the
own support, the remainder they resided to the
They were allowed a portion of the rent for their
obliged to keep up a certain number of troops
revenue which these officers received, they were
ed the land among their dependents. From the
the Hindoos, were given to his officers who divid-
districts and estates which had been taken from
certain districts for his own domain. The other
thus conducted. The King or the viceroy chose
held Bengal, the Government is said to have been
During the four centuries in which the Afghans

Hindoo
Bengal and Beher became a part of the Mughal
in which the Mughals reigned it. In 1576
Bukhtiyar Khilji first conquered it till the year
gal, that is to say, from the first year in which
and fifty years they had been all powerful in Ben-
Afghans ended. For more than three hundred
thirty-six years with Daoed, the power of those

and the Trysak of Gooch Becht was compelled to pay tribute.

It is supposed that the Rajah Torelmu, after being removed from the command of the army, was placed over the treasury. He is often called the Dewan Torelmu. It was he who in the year 1582, made a new arrangement of all the semi-indiaees of

try was subdued and peace restored.

But the Rajahomedan officers under the Rajah were ill affected to him, and who found no little difficulty in keeping his army together. The Vizier at Delhi called upon many of them to pay up the balances due from them, and this occasioned great discontent. The Rajah represented this to the Emperor, and he deposed his chief Minister. The author, and to beg them to return to court. Azim Khan was appointed Governor of Behar, and he ended some of the old officers, who had left his service, and to bring back the rebels by entreaty. Finally, he went to Agrâ to represent the deploitable state of affairs to Akbar. - The Emperor felt that the Hindoo and the Mogul commanderies could not act together, he therefore removed Rajah from his office of General, and appointed another Governor of Bengal. At the same time Azim Khan, Governor of Bengal, was enabled to reduce them among the rebels, by sowing jealousies among the Rajah's troops which could be spared to the ordered all the troops which could be spared to him. The new Soobadar, by sowing jealousies among the rebels, was soon after submitted by one. The capital, Tonk, soon after submitted to him. The new Soobadar, by sowing jealousies among the rebels, was soon after submitted to him.

into decay. It now rose again in splendour and
neglected on the arrival of the Mahomedans and fell
been the residence of Kings and Rulers, but it was
Rajmahal its capital. This city had in former time
revenues from Sing, returning from Russia, made
should give up all their elephants and pay up the
peace. It was granted them on condition that they
Afghans were totally defeated and again sued for
was fought on the banks of the Sooburkha, the
no time in marching into the province, a battle
and seized the temple of Dugunath. From Sing lost
estates. But within two years they again rebelled
the Emperor's name, were allowed to keep their
peace, and having promised to strike the coin in
this time, they became dispirited and sued for
Afghans Kuttulu Khan, their Chief, died about
assumed the government, he marched against those
Governor of this Soobah, and also of Behar. Having
Prince Selim, afterwards the Emperor Jahangir,
celebrated Basoot, whose sister had been married
ed, and in 1589 Akbar appointed Jan Singh, the
transient. The Afghans in Russia repeatedly revolted.
Though Bengal had been subdued, it was not

of one crore and about seven lakhs of Rupees

and it shewed a revenue from this province alone
was of all the jaygeer and khilasa lands of Bengal,
many years. It was called the district Soomai Jum-
ly this Hindoo Tawash, and it continued in force for
settlement of Bengal under the Moguls was made

was considered the head of the Hindus through him. Trymen who were devoted to his service, and he was pay 20,000 of his own brave Rajput country. The most powerful subject in the Empire He had ascended the throne. Man Singh was at this time his Master, the Great Akbar, died, and Jahangir 1604 asked leave to resign his post. The next year, great justice and prudence for fifteen years, and in them. Man Singh had now governed Bengal with back, met the enemy at Sherepor, and routed the greater part of Bengal. Man Singh hastened He defeated the Emperor's troops, and conquered heard of this, than he appeared in the field again now the chief of the Orissa Abyssalpa, no sooner can and ordered Man Singh to attend him. Osama, 1593, Akbar undertook an expedition into the Deccan, first time the Logals entered Cooch Behar. In it, said to have made it tributary. This was the Singh, who marched an army into the country, and compassed him in a fort. He sought the aid of Man on which his own relatives rose up against him and Béhar professed himself the vassal of the Emperor, submissions. In the year 1595, the Rajah of Cooch's troops advanced against them, they made their finally place they plundered, but when the Emperor's was still the great port of Bengal. This next year the Abyssalpa revolted a third time in Orissa, and brought up an army against Satgaon. He quelled it with ramparts of brick and stone. The celebrity. The saph built a noble palace and sur-

Within eight months he was recalled Jephunghore wanted to destroy the renowned Shoor Khan, and Alau Sing would not assist him. Kootubood-deen wife of Shere, Aliqur-ul-Nissa, was the most beautiful woman of that age in India. She, to whom she had been betrothed, was a woman of high rank, but before her marriage, Jephunghore, while Prince, saw her and was smitten with her charms. He applied to his father Akbar to break off the match, that he might espouse her, but the Empress refused to do an act of injustice even for his own son, and this lovely woman became the wife of Shere Jephunghore made several attempts to take her at the court, retired with his wife to Bengal, and was appointed Chief of Burdwan. Akbar at last received him. The Governor, after respectfully saluted Burdwan Shere came out with two hours interval to procure the detail of Shere. He advanced to Kootub was sent as Goodadar to Bengal bazaars. Kootub became more violent than ever, he determined to obtain her at all costs. His passion for this beauty now became more intense than died and Jephunghore became Lord of India and was appointed Chief of Burdwan. Akbar at last came and strength Shere, finding that he was not courageous and strong, but they were defeated by his singular life, and this lovely woman became the wife of Shere Jephunghore made several attempts to take her at the court, retired with his wife to Bengal, and was appointed Chief of Burdwan. Akbar at last received him. The Governor, after respectfully saluted Burdwan Shere came out with two hours interval to procure the detail of Shere. He advanced to Kootub was sent as Goodadar to Bengal bazaars. Kootub was sent as Goodadar to Bengal bazaars.

out ship after ship, and at length obtained land
The Portuguese finding the trade profitable, sent
at Cacheuet, a city on the Western coast of India
called round the Cape of Good Hope, and landed
tunice Admiral Vasco de Gama, for the first time,
the purposes of trade. In the year 1506, the Por-
tuguese Europeans who came to India by sea for
the first time were
on the coasts of Bengal. The Portuguese were
the pirates which the Portuguese pirates had
city of Dacca. The cause of this movement, was
seat of Government to the south, and built the
viceroy of Bengal, and immediately removed the
In 1508 Shah Ismail Khan was appointed Go-

vernor title of Moor Jaffia

pirate of India for many years, under the well-
known of Bengal. With him he ruled the im-
perial fortitude, and soon after became the
country with whom he fell at last, he
lived upon him from a pirate, and he fell at last,
round the hero, they poured their arrows and bul-
lets upon him with a broad bore his death
surprised the same late. The rest formed a circle
five other nobles advanced to attack him, they all
the Soodar will from it and was cut in two
eat man in India. He boldly attacked the elephant,
woman, so was he universally considered the brav-
est braver man. As this was the most beautiful
this life they waited, and he determined to do like
this brought out a scabbard, where saw that it was
horror as in the Governor's way, and struck him
been previously instructed, called out that Shere's

The Portuguese drew off a considerable portion of the trade from Satgoné, and it began rapidly to decline. Another cause of the decay of this place, may be the following. From the most ancient times, the main branch of the Bagoutte had followed under the walls of this city down by Ompatah and Tumloak into the ocean. It is supposed that a little before this period, the river at Satgoné began to dry up, and the chief stream to run by a little further into the ocean. There

afterwards called Hoggily

and built forts. They conquered the island of Ceylon, and established factories in the islands of the Eastern seas. It was not, however, as if after fifty years that they had been in India more than pears, till after they had been in India more than pears, till after they had been in India more than fifty years that they came to Bengal. At what period the Portuguese first settled at Hooghly, it is not easy to fix, but as they had two churches there in 1599, one of which was a Cathedral, it is some time. There settlement was strongly fortified, the walls were mounted with cannon, served by a large body of European artillerymen. Their power and their trade gave them much consideration in the country. At that time the royal port of Satgaon was in its glory, it was the great entrepotum of the trade of Bengal. The Portuguese naturally settled near it, at a place which was called Golm, or Gol, — the warehouse. This place increased by the trade of the foreigners, and was naturally settled near it, at a place which was called Golm, or Gol, — the warehouse. This place increased by the trade of the foreigners, and was naturally settled near it, at a place which was called Golm, or Gol, — the warehouse.

was long a tradition among the Dutch at China-
town that the river tortoise had behind it, and
that in its front, is a pearl-neck. When there was
a war, however, it is certain that it sat upon
the dragon's back to raise on its ruins

agreed to invade Bengal together by land and by sea after their united forces attacked and took Bhowanipore. It was very obstinately disputed, but at length the Afghans were totally overthrown. This happened in the year 1611, and it may be considered as their last effort to recover Bengal. The Afghans, who had it in their power to recover their lost dominions, were defeated, but at length they were forced to flee before the Moguls advanced as far as the banks of the Soodurakha, where a battle was fought on war. The Moguls advanced as far as the banks of the Soodurakha, where a battle was fought of the Soodurakha, where a battle was fought on war. The Afghans under his standard, determined to run on themselves. The haukay Osman seeing that if they remained the war, they would bring Providence had now given it to the Mogul, and the Afghans for nearly four hundred years, that He represented that Bengal had been governed by dar at first sent an envoy to reason with them Soodadar, determined to invade Bengal again. The Soodadar, of the Afghans and the alliance of the Orissa, under Osman the son of their former Chief, in the West. The ever turbulent Afghans in vicess, but a disturbance immediately broke out Soodadar, peace was restored to the Eastern provinces, of the Afghans and the alliance of the Orissa, under Osman the son of their former Chief, in the West. The ever turbulent Afghans in vicess, but a disturbance immediately broke out Soodadar, peace was restored to the Eastern provinces, moved the seat of Government to Dacca, that he of these troubles that the Soodadar of Bengal re-purposed to Chittagong. It was in consequence to guard the coast with their gun boats and were Arracan troops. The Portuguese had neglected the marched against them, and totally defeated the looa and Lucknow, but a strong Mogul army after their united forces attacked and took Bhowanipore, The Afghans were forced to flee before the Mogul, and it may be considered as their last effort to recover their lost dominions.

is supposed with good reason, that it was this and
 lagges, and carried the inhabitants into slavery. It
 the country far and near, burnt the towns and vil-
 lages, and all the neighbouring coasts, ravaged
 Sundaep and put him with a powerful fleet and army, took
 his follower deserted him. The Rajah of Arracan
 his credit was broken, he returned to Sundaep, but
 the great retreated. This defeat ruined Gonzales,
 initial and two hundred of his men were killed, and
 Arracan, but were repelled. The Portuguese Ad-
 joined him and they unitedly attacked the city of
 Alracaeno on their guard. Gonzales afterwards
 wing for Gonzales, sailed up the river, which put the
 the Arracan coast, so command, without wait-
 immediately uttered out a large fleet, and sent it to
 him that it would be easy to conquer Arracan. He
 Portugal India, who resided at Goa, and told
 tongue. Gonzales now wrote to the Governor of
 pal'd him on a high mountain in sight of the Port-
 Gonzales, who was with him as a postman, and im-
 gan, enraged at his perfidy, took the nephew of
 of Arracan, but was defeated. The King of Arra-
 cing as he went, and endeavoured to take the town
 whole of their fleet, sailed down the coast, plundered
 over a ship and put them to death. He then seized the
 invited the Captains of the Arracan vessels to his
 neas had been defeated by the Soondaes, Gonzales
 immediately after the Portuguese and Arraca-
 nage of the district, and their descendants, who
 are still numerous, pass under the name of Patans

In 1618, Ibraham Khan, who was married to Asia-
ter of the Empress Nur Jahan, was appointed Goo-
vernor of Bengal. It was during his vicereignty that
the English first began to tax and press pro-
tection fees. In the year 1600, Elizabeth, the Queen of Eng-
land, granted a Charter to a company of merchants
who now govern the empire of India. Their atten-
tion was at first drawn to Surat, where they esta-
blished a factory. From Surat, they proceeded, for
the purposes of trade, to Agra, then the residence
of the Emperor, and hearing that Behar possessed
many-valuable articles of commerce, they sent two
factories to Patna, in the year 1620. The goods
of which they purchased were sent up the stream to
Agra, and from thence transported by land to
Surat, and shipped to England. But the expense
of carriage was found to be so great, that this
scheme of trade was soon abandoned.

During the first five years of Ibrahim's rule,
the Soondarbunna region was formerly the
residence of a wealthy and industrious people. The
inceeding invasions of the Arakanese which created
it, it became the refuge of wild beasts
and savages. But no sooner was it depopulated, than
Asia large, buildings and noble ponds which are
found in that desert, show that it was formerly in-
habited. But no sooner was it depopulated, than
it became a jungle, when the inhabitants deserted
it. The English had founded a fort in the same place, and the remains of numer-
ous gouras still are dug up, and the remains of numer-
ous houses which are scattered among the trees.

ried at Burdwan.

had been repelled, and who afterwards driven off him to the Nerbudda, when he suddenly turned back to the Deccan. This elder brother pursued "which Shabuji was defeated and obliged to fly thence out to meet him, a battle ensued, in which he had some isolated demands of his father. Jethabangre open rebellion, and marching towards Delhi, made instead of obeying the orders, he broke out into rebellion from the Deccan against them ordered to march from the Deccan against them. Persians suddenly invaded the empire, and he was determined to exert himself to the utmost. The note obtained the empire but by his own efforts, and Prince felt that while his brothers lived, he could never tell the truth about the prospects of Shabuji. That day, however, he would succeed to the throne. He exerted himself by his former qualities and shrewdness, till after the Emperor's fourth son, who had intruded here, the renounced Xoorjehan, was anxious that he might, though he was a dotard, and his royal character was then in full flower, in the Deccan, in which he was succeeded in correction in the Deccan, in the Empress, had been sent to Nurlullar of the Emperor's lineage, had been sent to Nurlullar into another Shabuji. The third son that country into misery. Shabuji, however, the ruler of Almora, a native of Deccan and the wife of a prince of Almora began to persecute him at this juncture, and sought to protect him to the best of his ability, but he was compelled to fly to the Deccan, where he had to depend upon complete submission to the Queen of Orissa, who was a widow, this ruler to whom he fled, and the King of Almora, who had been beguiled, and who afterwards drove him to the Nerbudda, when he suddenly turned back to the Deccan. This elder brother pursued him to the Deccan. Thereupon he was defeated and obliged to fly thence out to meet him, a battle ensued, in which he had some isolated demands of his father. Jethabangre

After the suppression of Shah Jahan's rebellion,

in possession of Bengal for two years.

No trace remained of his having been forgiven. He wrote a penitential letter to his father, and was route by which he had entered Bengal. There he place, till he fled back into the Deccan by the same completely defeated, and pursued from place to which ensued was very bloody. Shah Jahan was troops on the banks of the Tona. The battle approaching to "viva him battle", encamped his forces, and hearing that the imperial army was Benares, and then proceeded to his family for security. He then proceeded to Patna, and Rhotas, to which latter place he sent ed towards Delhi. He successfully took Ilangoor, after regaining the affaires of the country, marched took forty llys of Rupees from the treasury, and and salivin. The victor then proceeded to Dacca, meant was fought in which Ibrahim was defeated the Soondar, followed by him, and a severe struggle Bengal, and succeeded to Bagan. Ibrahim Khalil city tell his vengeance. Shah Jahan now overran he had succeeded the throne of Delhi, made that Prince returned this up in his mind, and when him with great attention. But the Governor, justified the assistance of his artillery, he treated than so far wanted on by the Portuguese Governor of Hooghly, Alcinael Xodringes. At the Prince of Burdwan

Sooqadar, to expel the Portuguese from his dominions with artillery at Burdwan, and ordered the general to refuse all offers of truce to the English pirates off all the trade from Batgong, and impeded him in all the mouths of the rivers, that they had drawn which passed their factory, and committed piracy so lenient. He stated that they levied tolls on the boats hopefully, had fortified themselves and become pirates themselves for the purposes of trade at Calcutta, who had been allowed to establish the Portuguese, who had some European idolaters, mean before to say that some European idolaters, mean two after his appointment, he wrote to the Emperor as his Viceroy into Bengal. Within a year or became Emperor. He immediately sent Cossim Khan as his Viceroy into Bengal. Within a year or Early in 1628, Jahanzeb died and Shah Jahan

SECTION V

to the Emperor and the same sum to the Emperor annually, the sum of five lakhs of Rupees in money sent as Sooqadar because he promised to remit bad Bengal became, that in 1627 Feda Khan was lowered up all the revenue. So unprofitable indeed by the revolt of the Prince, had swollen, and by the interruption of the Arakanese and Portuguese sent for many years. The expenses occasioned by the Sooqadar bute to Delhi. This was the only sum which had that he sent twenty-two lakhs of Rupees of twenty act of his brief rule that is, worth of record, only act of his brief rule that is, worth of record, Khanzeb Khan was appointed Sooqadar, but the

Cossim Khan began his preparations for attack, being the Portuguese in 1631, but with such secrecy, and threw a bridge of boats across the river at Serepore, probably Serampore. In 1632, the imperial armies invested the city of Hoogly in all directions, the siege lasted three months. The Portuguese offered to pay a tribute of a lakh of Rupees, but it was rejected. As they expected succours from Goa, they made a vigorous defence. The Portuguese were greatly annoyed with their misfortune, and finding that they could not storm the place, Alloguls were greatly annoyed with their misery, and the largest vessel in and sailed after the Portuguese who were out. A large break-was built across the basin with all ready, it was fired, and blew up the basin which was determined to undermine it. When the mine was exploded, it was found that they could not storm the place, and the Portuguese escaped to the fort of Chittagong without mercy. Many escaped to the Fort, and the Moguls raised in and sailed after the Portuguese, and the largest vessel in the town, Captain, rather than yield, set fire to the magazine, and blew her up. Many others, others by the enemy, and those, floating down the river, burnt the bridge. Of more than three hundred vessels, large and small, which were in the river, burnt the bridge, and images One thousand Portuguese fell in the town, only three escaped. The vice-chancellor sacked the place, and destroyed all the churches, spared off the town, but with such secrecy, that they had no idea of his designs. He assembled three armories in different parts of the country, and led them a bridge of boats across the river at Serepore, probably Serampore. In 1632, the imperial army invested the city of Hoogly in all directions, the siege lasted three months. The Portuguese offered to pay a tribute of a lakh of Rupees, but it was rejected. As they expected succours from Goa, they made a vigorous defence. The Portuguese were greatly annoyed with their misery, and finding that they could not storm the place, Alloguls were greatly annoyed with their misery, and the largest vessel in the town, Captain, rather than yield, set fire to the magazine, and blew her up. Many escaped to the fort of Chittagong without mercy. Many others, others by the enemy, and those, floating down the river, burnt the bridge. Of more than three hundred vessels, large and small, which were in the river, burnt the bridge, and images

duty, and to establish factories in that country, might have permission to trade in Bengal, free of for himself, he begged that the English nation he should receive it. Instead of asking any thing Emperor desired him only to name his reward, and happy as to effect a complete cure. The grateful of the Company's ships, was sent, and he was so high surgeon Mr. Boughton, the surgeon of one very at Surat, to desire the assistance of an English surgeon. An express was sent to the English daughters was severely burnt, by her clothes took Jahan, was encamped in the Deccan, one of his Mr. Boughton in 1684, while the Emperor Shah by sea. It was acquired through the generosity of obtained an imperial firman to trade to Bengal. Two years after the fall of Hoogly, the English

Khan, died in 1682

ctions of police were heard. The Soobadar, Cossim gradually to be applied to all courts, in which cases charge also of the police, the woidjouzdaee, came master, was appointed to Hoogly, and as he had of a miserable village. A Fouzdar, or military command of prosperity, sunk down to the condition from Satgaon, and that place, after fifteen hundred of the Jlogulis, was made the royal port of Bengal. Delhi Hoogly having thus fallen into the hands beautiful women to the seraglio of Shah Jahan, at were despatched to the court, and all the most men and children became captive. The priests

which was immediately granted. But as the Em-
peror had seen in the case of the Portuguese, how
dangerous it was to allow European to settle with-
in the country, he fixed upon Pilly, near Balasore,
for the English factory. There, in the year 1634,
the English who now govern the vast empire of
India, anchored their first ship Mr. Baughton,
who had come across the country with the drama,
purchased a cargo without difficulty. Four years
after the establishment of the English at Pilly,
the Dutch also obtained permission to establish
their first factory there.

In 1638, Islam Khan Alashmedy, an old and ex-
perienced officer, succeeded to the vice royalty of
Bengal. In the first year of his government, Ali-
kut Roy, who held Chittagong for the Rajah of
Arracan, rebelled against him. and however,
in the disputes which arose between the Afghans
and the Moguls, it fell into the hands of the King
of Arracan. It was probably called Lalmaula after
the name of its conqueror who in this year acquired possession of it.

The Afghans had five hundred boats on the Brahmapooter, and came down like a torrent on Bengal, plundering every town and village in this way. The Sool-
baried five hundred boats on the Brahmapooter, and came down like a torrent on Bengal, plundering every town and village in this way. The Sool-
baried five hundred boats on the Brahmapooter, and came down like a torrent on Bengal, plundering every town and village in this way. The Sool-

In the year 1639, Sultan Soogah, the second son of the Emperor Shah Jahan, was appointed to go over Benegal, at the age of twenty-four years, and he ruled it with great wisdom for nearly twenty years. In 1660, by way of precaution, was made a separate government. The first step of Soogah was to remove the capital from Dacca to Razmatal, which he adorned with splendid buildings. The same city was destroyed by a conflagration. At the same time, the current of the Ganges took a new direction. It formerly flowed under the walls of Gour, but in the present year it came with fury against Razmatal, and swept away many of its buildings. Gour, which had been formerly forsaken by the court, lost its communication with the country, and became a desert. Sultan Soogah, who had made great efforts to repair the damages which had been done by the fire and the river to the city of Razmatal, and it arose more malignant than ever. After Soogah's arrival at Razmatal, Mr. Bougkton made great efforts to repair the damages which had been done by the fire and the river to the city of Razmatal, and it arose more malignant than ever. It was a great misfortune to the country, which had been destroyed by the fire and the river to the city of Razmatal, and it arose more malignant than ever.

sat and him Their fleet was soon in flames, of the crew, a part fled to the shore, but four thousand were put to death Islam Khan pursued them into their own country, and took fifteen boats and much spoil. It was also under his vice royalty, which lasted but one year, that Coco Ch Behar was invaded by the Alahomedans.

one of the ladies in the service was afflicted with a severe disease. The name of Mr. Bougpton had spread widely throughout India, and he was solicited to prescribe for her. In this case also he was successful. He became a great favourite at the court, and the Viceroy, as a token of gratitude, gave the Englishman, through him, permission to establish factories at Balasore and Hooghly as well as at Pipli. After Soogah had governed Bengal with great energy and fear of his father, and made Government jealous of Cabul. Within two years, however, he was restored to the Government of Bengal, and ruled it for nine years, during which period the country enjoyed unusual prosperity. Its manufactures enjoyed unusual prosperity. Its commerce were improved, and its agriculture extended. The trade of the Europeans brought a large influx of gold and silver. The court of Rajmahal tried with that of Delhi in magnificence. Justice was rigorously executed, and the Soobadar won the affection of the people by his affability and moderation. Nine such years of peace and prosperity, then, followed a period of trouble, however, it is proper to mention, that a new rent roll of the revenues of the country was drawn up by Shah Soogah, about the year 1657. We have already stated that the first assessment, that a new rent roll of the revenues of the country was drawn up by Shah Soogah, about the year 1657, was drawn up by Shah Soogah, about the year 1657, under the Mughul dynasty, was made in 1582, by

In 1657 Shah Jahan, the Emperor of Delhi, the father of Shah Soogat, fell dangerously ill, and each of his four sons began to aspire to the throne. Soo-

Dewan Torelmul, and that it amounted to one crore and seven lakhs of Rupees. But great additions were made to the revenue in succeeding years, so that the new rent roll of Shah Sooqah amounted to a crore and thirty-one lakhs of Rupees. The increase during these seventy-five years was, therefore, about twenty-four lakhs arose from the conquests which had been made in Orissa, Cooch Behar and Tipperah, and from the profits of the mint. About ten lakhs of Rupees were gained by an increased assessment of the old lands, of which the rent had been fixed by Torelmul. Of this revenue of one crore and twenty-four lakhs of Rupees, Of this sum, four-tenths were taken by the government, civil, military and naval. The clear yearly sum realized from Bengal was, therefore, eighty-seven lakhs of Rupees. When it is remembered that only thirty years before this time, Feda Khan, was made Soobadar, because he engaged to send ten lakhs of Rupees of tribute to Delhi, it will be seen that there must have been a very great improvement in the condition of the country. This improvement in the condition of the country must have been a very great boon to the people of Bengal.

obtained the empire, he himself would be either in
position or put to death, he determined, therefore,
to make an effort to obtain their alliance. His
resources were great, his troops numerous and ad-
just, his treasury was full, and he resolved that the affec-
tion of his people He gave out that his justice
was dead, and though he received little to the con-
trary, he maintained that they were forged by his
brother. He succeeded in his army to Blaure
Dara despatched him son Sohous with the Xas-
poot General Jye sing to encounter him. Before
Jye-sing, a despatch, the Emperor called him
private, and requested that he would give a bat-
tle and receive him the conqueror. While Sohous was
employed in constructing a bridge to cross the ri-
ver near Blaure, his brother's troops arrived on
the opposite shore. Jye sing immediately began
to treat with him, and to shew that he really ot his en-
deavouring to content his brother and brother
so crossed him, he had discovered, and fell upon Sohous, who
was awaked by the clashing of armor. He instant-
ly mounted his elephant, but his troops were struck
with a panic and fled. After many efforts to rally
them, Sohous himself escaped to fly, first to Pat-
na, and from thence to Longbyr Soluman hasten-
ed to besiege this place, but this latter was
well prepared by the young Soluman was auxiliaries for a battle. Upon whom to fly
promised to return shortly to Bengal, but the young
Sohous was so convinced by his reasoning that he
determined to wait his brother and brother
to treat with him, and to shew that he really ot his en-
deavouring to content his brother and brother
so crossed him, he had discovered, and fell upon Sohous, who
was awaked by the clashing of armor. He instant-
ly mounted his elephant, but his troops were struck
with a panic and fled. After many efforts to rally
them, Sohous himself escaped to fly, first to Pat-

when Aurungzebe, his General, exclaimed, 'All wounded, and he was on the point of quitting it, ensued. The Emperor's elephant was severely struck by a bullet. Here a furious engagement took place. His troops were at first victorious, and Soogah's following day, when the armies joined battle, the general, the victory would have been his own. On battle, and if Soogah had been any thing but a general, he deserted to his brother till before the troops reached Kudgwa. A large body of Aurungzebe's Emperor at Hindostan. The army of Soogah met that of the Hindostan. The army assembled a large army and marched into in 1659 another struggle for the imperial throne, and make another safety for him while Aurungzebe was Emperor. He determined therefore to that there could be no safety for him while Aurungzebe deceived by his brother's artifice, he knew well for Shah Soogah. The Prince, however, was not to father, and that no new appointment was necessary. His brother repented, that he was only innocent for his asked to be confirmed in the government of Bengal sent to offer his congratulations on the occasion, and prime, for he knew him to be incapable. Yet he that Aurungzebe had obtained possession of the empire, Shah Soogah was thunderstruck when he heard

Delhi.

them, and Aurungzebe mounted the throne of old Emperor, Shah Jahan, was followed into court. Dara was defeated, the second and Aurungzebe to recall him with his army to fight his two Uncle,

movement his troops, took some European artill.
the vicinity of Rajmahl. During this time Soogah
necessary to encamp his army for the season in
against the rains set in, and Meer Joomala found it
crossed the river and moved to Tonak. That same
stormy night, he embarked his army on his boats,
But at length, taking advantage of a dark and
Rajmahl, where he defended himself for six days
he abandoned his fortifications and retreated to
As soon as Soogah heard of this circumstance,

upon the plains

an army in that direction, which suddenly burst
into Bengal by the mountains of Sheergoty, sent
Joomala having heard that there was another way
so that the siege was protected. But Meer
and he strengthened the fortifications of that town,
Soogah's troops had by this time received him,
till he was taken. They laid siege to Mooghyr
Joomala, to pursue him, with orders not to desist
his own son, Alahomed, with his General, Meer
thence proceeded to Moonghyr. A messenger sent
turned without attendants to Patna, and from
master, now fled in all directions, and Soogah re
horse. His soldiers, having lost sight of their
hour, he descended from it, and mounted his
His elephant became uncontrollable, and in a few
fought on Soogah's troops began to give way
animal to be tied, to prevent its moving, and
peror immediately ordered the legs of the respective
rungzebe, you descend from the throne. The Em-

to Jelcca, and to pass the rest of his life in deva-
 disengusted with the world, and determined to proceed
 scarcely master 1500 men. He was now completely
 and then marched to Jelcca, where Soogah could
 set himself first to settle the affairs of the country,
 Tondah opened its gates to the victor. Meer Joomla
 ruined, he and his son-in-law fled to Jelcca, and
 completely defeated. His affairs were now entirely
 terminated to come out and risk a battle. He was
 over, and approached Tondah, Soogah unwillingly de-
 vered a ford at Sooty, where he crossed his army
 had now, through the decrease of the river, disco-
 court was filled with rejoicings. But Meer Joomla
 Prince were celebrated with splendor, and the
 the arrival of Mahomed. The upholders of that
 boats to be assembled. Soogah was engaged at
 him as soon as the rains had subsided, and ordered
 tathcer's wrath. He promised to march against
 Prince, who had thus brought on himself his
 represented to the troops the folly of the young
 in plunder. His presence restored order. He
 preparing to desert to the enemy, others engaged
 in haste, and found the camp in confusion, some
 army had gone over with the Prince. He returned
 heard of this event, and he learned that his whole
 him. Meer Joomla was at a distance when he
 daughter, suddenly left his own army and joined
 who had been smitten with the charms of Soogah's
 of success. Mahomed, the son of the Emperor,
 Jerryman into his pay, and began to entertain hopes

Banoo, but she plunged a dagger into her bosom to prevent her dishonour, and expired. Two of her daughters fell also by their own hands, but the youngest was forcibly married to the Tazah, but spined away and died, his two sons were dysouned. Thus perished the unfortunate Soogah, 1000 and Branch, a Prince more beloved in Bengal than any Emperor, his father, then in confinement, heard of the catastrophe, he exclaimed, could not the King begin to rebel, and among others, the Tazah deres we have described, several of the neighbouring seats an army down the Brumhalapooter, and plundered Dacca. In 1661 Major Joomla marched into this of Cococh Behar. He seized, on part of Assam, and set an army down the Brumhalapooter, and plundered Dacca. In 1661 Major Joomla marched into this of Cococh Behar. He seized, on part of Assam, and set an army down the Brumhalapooter, and plundered Dacca. In 1661 Major Joomla marched into this of Cococh Behar, whom he spared to Alumgier-nagar; but the change did not last. Major Joomla was obliged to seek refuge in the woods, the capital was compelled to revenge these injuries. The Tazah was guilty to revenge these injuries. The Tazah was ta'en and the name changed to Alumgier-nagar; but the change did not last. Major Joomla was a bigoted Zoolosulmahn and with his own battle-axe broke the celebrated image of Narayana, and scattered the roof of its temple, called the Zabhambar, to pieces to pay it. The individual whom he spposed to do so, was Cococh Behar, who was directed to go to the Tazah, but the Tazah, in other respects

venged the wrongs of his grandfather? The Tazah had ever been When the old prince perished the unfortunate Soogah, 1000 and Branch, a Prince more beloved in Bengal than any Emperor, his father, then in confinement, heard of the catastrophe, he exclaimed, could not the King begin to rebel, and among others, the Tazah deres we have described, several of the neighbouring seats an army down the Brumhalapooter, and plundered Dacca. In 1661 Major Joomla marched into this of Cococh Behar. He seized, on part of Assam, and set an army down the Brumhalapooter, and plundered Dacca. In 1661 Major Joomla marched into this of Cococh Behar, whom he spared to Alumgier-nagar; but the change did not last. Major Joomla was a bigoted Zoolosulmahn and with his own battle-axe broke the celebrated image of Narayana, and scattered the roof of its temple, called the Zabhambar, to pieces to pay it. The individual whom he spposed to do so, was Cococh Behar, who was directed to go to the Tazah, but the Tazah, in other respects

with justice, and punisched his own troops when they
engaged in plunder. Thus he endeavoured to ie-
-conquile thaq, people to his rule, and even perauded
the son of the Rajaq, Visnmo Narayun, to becomig
a Alloosulman. He made Gooch Bechar, the mounta-
tious district excoopted, a province of Bengal
leaving 1400 horse and 2000 musqueteris to guard
it, proceeded to the conuict of Assam
that river at Rungamatty, and forming a road as
he went, marched his army by land. The remains
of this road still exist. The march, was tedious, and
a day's journeey often did not exceed one or two
miles. The army was annoyed in its progress by
sharp every privation with them, and often wallered
on foot the whole day, there was no murmur in
this camp. The Jlogul army at length reached
Sembly, a fort built on a hill, garrisoned by 20,000
men, and defended by a fleet of war boats. The
Assamese abandond it during the fight. The
Soobadar then advanced to Ghergong the capital,
which easily fell into his hands. The Rajaq fled
alliance to the Moguls. Meer Joomla therefore
into the mountains, and many of the Chiefs swore
wrote to the Emperor, boasting that he had opened
the road to China, and that he would the next

Meanwhile the Governor, whom the Soobadar had
Assamese

ed to give up the whole of Cooch Karmook to the
Assam army was entirely defeated, and he was obliged
according to Hindoo annalists, however, Major Joom-
Prinsees, and agreed to pay an annual tribute. Ac-
cording to Razakh yielded up his
daughter to be married to one of the Mahomedan
and forty elephants, and the Razakh paid up his
ploughs and tolls of gold, a hundred thousand of silver,
tunous. The Assamese were obliged to give twenty
was attacked by disease and his troops were mu-
Major Joomla was happy to grant, for he himself
the enemy. The Razakh sent to solicit peace, which
they passed the rains; but no sooner was the country
equally exposed to death. In this miserable state
whether they advanced or remained, they were
broke out in their camp, which carried off many
the privations of the Jugguls. A pestilence also
place of concealment in the mountains, and out of
became useless. The Razakh boldly issued from his
As there was no forage for the horses, the cavalry
of the Brumapooter became one sheet of water
1662 set in with great violence. The whole valley
But a sad change was now at hand. The rains of
general

Khuan, conferred new titles on his victorious
making his conquests equal with those of Jenghis
Pekin. The Emperor, delighted with the idea of
year, plant the Mahomedan flag on the walls of

This was also an important epoch, on account
of three years, in which two other Soobadaras sup-
planted Shaita Khan, Governor of Bengal. His
On the death of Zeeer Joomla, Arranged ap-

SECTION VI

hierarchy of his death

him perhaps the crown, was deeply affected on
gretted his loss, and the Emperor, who owed so
much to him sometimes engaged in disputes, re-
sponsible to the people. Even the Europeans, with
admiration was, generally speaking, just, and
and able man. He treated his own fortunes. His
to Dacca, where he died. Zeeer Joomla was a great
man, while he returned with the rest of the army
duty. He, however, selected those most vigorous
Ghergong to that place his army was so reduced
the return of Zeeer Joomla. When he returned from
them to fly. They retired to Gowhaty, to await
his people, therefore, fell on the Janguls and oghoghs
which he naturally refused to do. The Razap and
to the Governor requesting him to retire peacefully,
informed to their proposal, and sent a polite message
to return and take on himself the government. He
to such a degree, that they invited their old Razap
left in charge of Gooch Behar, oppressed the people

of Arracan, and the province of Chittagong is there
tremble at the name of the Burmese. The country
Dacca. The inhabitants of that city now began to
of the Padma, and plundered up to the gates of
with their assistance, seized the island attorney
in the Yangon and Europeans he could pick up, and
in Assam, became bold. He took into his service
Alogus, and hearing of Major General's misfortunes
the murderer of Sultan Sozay had not provoked the
Arracan. The King of that country, finding that
The attention of Shaita Khan was first drawn to

ter of that classical language

the first Englishman who ever made himself mas-
a part of the Three Bhagvut. He was, probably,
sball, and in 1674 he translated from the Sanskrit
the languages of the country. His name was Lar-
who was sent to manage it, had applied himself to
bazar was 1663. It appears that the gentleman
simbazar. The date of the first factory of Cossim-
tories should be established at Balasore and Cos-
the control of Madras, and directed that out fac-
Company placed their factories in Bengal under
imit, in the beginning of 1663, the East India
About the time of his accession to the govern-
Jehan

Khan was the Nepkeh of the celebrated Noor
ta. He was the spot where Calcutta now stands Shais-
tled on the English, who, at the close of his reign, first set-
and the foreign merchants, more especially the
of the disputes between the English Government
and the English Government.

Sahista Khan was a man of talent and vigor. He lost no time in collecting a large fleet, and an army of 43,000 men, with which he proceeded against the Arracanese. His fleet drove them from their islands, and even Sumatra, though well defended, at length fell into his hands. He then invited the service of Arakan, and submitted to the Moguls, and thenceforward to root them out of India if they refused. They had suffered at Hoogly, and they gladly agreed to the Soobadar's terms. The able-bodied were received into his army, the rest, with the women

ed to approach Hoogly with their ships. They were Mogul Government, the English had not been allowed reason for the charge. Through the jealousy of the him of not being friendly to them, there seems little graces in Bengal. Though the Europeans accused government, European commerce made great progress, Governor of Aggra. During the first period of his successes, till the year 1677, when he was appointed Shastha Khan governed the province with great

ed to the Soobah of Bengal. Finally lost to the Arakanese in 1666, and annexed. Thus were the town and district of Chittagong which the Mooguls expected, was not discovered and small, were found in the fort, but the wealth, more than twelve hundred pieces of canon, great thousand, made slaves of them. It is said that city. The Mooguls pursued them, and capturing two dispersed, they lost courage, and abandoned the meditately besieged. Though it was strongly fortified, and gained a victory. Chittagong was immediately taken by the Arakanese vessels, which amounted to three hundred, and gained a victory. Chittagong was immediately besieged. They saw a large body of Mogul cavalry, they made haste to retreat. The fleet at the same time engaged them, yet when its defenders saw that their fleet was scattered, they lost courage, and abandoned the Arakanese army was drawn up at the stream, but when the limit of Bengal in that direction. The Arakanese of the Phenny, which was formerly considered banks of the Dacea, called Ferney bazar, which still exists below Dacea, were settled at a place twelve miles and children, were advanced with the land army to the Shastha Khan advanced with the land army to the

thereto been obliged to take out a fresh Firman
when he was removed. The English had hi-
e ruled Bengal, but he did not forget their inter-
est was not only friendly to the Europeans while
and flourished more than at any preceding period.
we find that the trade of the Europeans increased
Hooghly. Thus during the reign of Shasta Khan,
it is probable that they had liberty to trade also to
tory appears to have been fixed at Balasore, though
and obtained permission to trade. Their chief fac-
ly In the year 1676 the Danes came into Bengal
village of Chinsurah, about two miles from Hooghly
crossments upon it, they obtained a grant of the
Hooghly. But as the river soon after made en-
to Balasore, were allowed to establish a factory at
1675, the Dutch, who had hitherto been confined
of Quadrangular. Three years after, namely, in
It is at this date that we are to fix the settlement
and in 1672 a French fleet sailed up the Hooghly
Almister, Colbert, formed an East India Company,
1664, the French, under the direction of their able
the origin of the present Pilot establishment. In
Pilots to be retained for this object, and this was
fore, the Court of Directors ordered a number of
to their factory, and he granted it In 1668, there-
for permission to proceed in their ships at once
very inconvenient, they petitioned Shasta Khan
all their cargoes in sloops. This being found to be
mouth of the river, and to bring up and send down
constrained to anchor farther down, near the

Azim travelled from Dacca to Bengal in twenty-four days to join him without delay, and Alahomed ratified Chieftaincy of Sevagee He, therefore, requested his son to join him with the Rajpootana, and with the Malahatiion of the Hindoos, he was now involved in a war which no time for a new war. Owing to his persecutors to proceed against the Assamese But Aurungzebe fully conquered, and asked permission of his father before him. Hence he fancied that the country was vacated into Assam, the troops of the Rajah retreated of money, which was accepted. As the Soobadar addressed him, instead of the men, a considerable sum artillerymen. They desired to be excused, but offered him, and the Dutch to furnish him with some English, and the Marathas against them, and requested the terminated to march against them. The new Governor was dependent on the Eastern frontier. The new Governor was about this time engaged anew to distract the provinces homed Azim, Soobadar of Bengal. The Assamese

In 1678 Aurungzebe appointed his third son, Alahomed to Bengal. It arrived at Calcutta of three hundred guns when English fired a salute. To show highly they valued this order, the Khan out difficulty, and chiefly through Shaishta Khan in order for trade. It was obtained, but not without him to the Emperor, to solicit a perpetual Truce, Chieftaincy sent an Envoy with officers. When Shaishta Khan left Bengal, the were obliged to pay a large document to the Moguls to small tribute, for on every such occasion they was whenever a new Viceroy was appointed. This was

gal had always called at Madras to receive gifts
thousand men. Before this time the ships for Ben-
which was afterwards increased to two hundred
the first inundation of the British Army in India,
European soldiers, was sent with him. This was
and a guard, consisting of a corporal and twenty
tory Mr Hodges was appointed the first Collector,
in 1681, they erected it into an independent fac-
determined to make Bengal independent of Madras
tual liberty of trade, and the Court of Directors
obtained from the Emperor, granting them perpe-
now become very important. A Firman had been
The commerce of the Company in Bengal had

ruined and of his deputy hateful.
These transactions made the government of Au-
was thrown into bonds, to extort money from him
Muikk Chand, a Hindoo of the first consideration,
many Hindoo temples were destroyed, and Roy
horses for the Nabob's own use. At the same time
resisted it, and got off by a present of Persian
from the Europeans, but the Dutch and English
Hooghly his offer demanded the same payment
tax on all who professed the Hindoo religion. At
into execution. On his arrival, he enforced the poll-
very mild disposition, he was obliged to carry them
persecute the Hindoos, and, though himself of a
gal in 1679. His orders from Aurangzebe were to
Shahista Khan was re-appointed Governor of Ben-

marably quick journey
five days, which in that age was considered a re-

The Company had been annoyed by the
orders, they now saluted directly up the Gangas,
and one of the very first was armed with thirty
guns
By the terms of the Charter which had been granted-
ed by the King of England to the Company, no
persons were at liberty to trade to the East but
merchants were constantly aiming to evade the
Company. Many efforts were made to put them
down, but without effect. The Court of Directors
found at length, that the only mode of preventing
their trading in Bengal, was to prevent their en-
tering the river. The Chief at Hooghly was de-
creet a fortification at the mouth of the river,
but Shastha Khan perceived that this would give
the English the command of the whole river, and
he refused their request. There had been about
this time several disturbances in Behar, and the
Company's Agent at Patna was suspended of his
duty, instead of the annual sum of £,000
per cent due, that all their goods should pay three and a half
thus alienated from the English, and he ordered
ing abettled them. The mind of the Nabob was

ill-will of the Nabob became known, his servants

set themselves to annoy the English. The Founder

The English now perceived that they must either give up the trade or resort to force. They determined upon the latter. They applied to the King of England, James the II., who gave them permission to make war upon the Nabob of Ben-
Burrungur, the other at Fullah, at which latter Dutch had two stations down the river, the one at all in Bengal. Subordinate to Chinnsrap, the certain whether they should be able to remain at was fully consolidated, while the English were un-
gastavus. The Dutch government at this place took of the Native powers, and was called Fort sufficient strength to defend the place from any attack of the Nabob, and consisted of four bastions, finished in 1687, and consisted of four bastions, fifty feet apart. The fort was situated at Chinnsrap. It was at this period that they began to fortify their settlements against the English. The whole of their trade was thus carried on by sea, and the ships returned to their own country. The English were given to him as a present to the Emperor, and he represented the Nabob to the English. The English were given to his servant, but without success. Complaints were made to the Nabob, and bonds
thousand Rupees more. He refused to do so, owed the Company, and to pay them forty-three and a half of Rupees which the pikars or weavers and their Agent, Mr. Job Charnock, ~~to~~^{had taken} at Cossimbazar, without ~~any~~^{any} compensation.

ers quartered in the market of Hoogly with some
On the 29th October, 1686, three English soldiers
turn to their affairs

ward, an accident occurred, which gave a fatal
blow. While these negotiations were going on,
demanded the enormous sum of sixty laks of Ru-
pee the claims they made by arbitration, but they
differences with the English. He offered to set-
tle the Naoob. He was anxious to make up his
These preparations for war by sea and land alarm-
at Alipore had sent four hundred soldiers thither
up to Hoogly. A little before this time, the Chief
number, however, reached the Ganges and sailed
their ships were detained by contrary winds, a
A storm at sea dispersed them fleet, and some of
ed, and every thing conspired to defeat their views.
for the English to rule Hindostan had not arrived.
But all these projects were defeated. The time

to found an empire

to collect rents, and to establish a mint, in short,
the Moguls, to conciliate the Hindoo Zemindars;
with the King of Arakan, the perpetual enemy of
him. He was also ordered to make an alliance
this purpose two hundred guns were sent with
tagong, and to capture and fortify that place. For
many's servants and property, to proceed to Chitt-
troops. He was ordered to embark all the Com-
choloon, on board of which were six hundred
fleet of ten ships was sent out under Admiral Ni-
gal, and his Master, the Emperor Augustus A

of the Nabob's troops, and were severely beaten
A company of soldiers was sent to assist them, and
then a second company, and finally, all the English
troops were engaged. The Nabob's soldiers, who
were encamped without the town, were called in
and a general battle ensued. Sixty of the Moguli
troops were killed and a number wounded. During
the conflict, Admiral Nicholson began to fire from
his ships on the town. Five hundred houses were
destroyed, and among the rest, the Company's go-
down, in which property of the value of thirty
lakhs of Rupees was lost. The Foudzdar, alarmed
at these events, begged that hostilities might
cease, to which the English agreed, on his assis-
tance, to convey their saltpepper on board their ships
allow their trade to continue, till orders could be
received from the Emperor. As soon as the Nabob
heard of these circumstances, he directed all the
out-factories at Patna, Malda, Dacca, and Cossim-
bazar to be seized, and sent both infantry and
cavalry to Hoogly to expel the English from the
country.

The Chief at Hoogly not thinking him safe,
for the end of the month, three of the Nabob's
nagars, to the spot where Calcutta now stands. Be-
about four miles below the Dutch factory at Buru-
pally's property to the village of Chuttanuttty,
on the 20th December retired with all the Com-
pany's property to the village of Chuttanuttty,
The Chief at Hoogly not thinking him safe,

given to them, for magazines and docks. On his half per cent was abolished, and Ooloobemah was parts of the country, the duty of three and a were allowed to set up their factories in different a treaty was concluded, by which the English neck joyfully accepted. On the 16th August, 1687, an Envoy with overtures of peace, which Mr. Charles again to slink on them. The Soobadar sent be obliged to abandon Bengal, when the sun be- ever, very gloomy, and it seemed as if they should repelled. The prospects of the English were, how- attacks on the place, but was in every instance though General followed him, and made various tions. In three months half the troops died. The ever, Mr. Charnock encamped, and built fortifica- gress, without a drop of fresh water. There, how- chosen. It was a low swamp, covered with long was the worst situation the English could have The island of Ingellee, at the mouth of the river, the fort of Tanna, and captured some Jlogal ships. Ingellee. On his way down the river he destroyed cheers and goods on the ships, and sailed down to tanutty, quitted it, and embarked with all his ut- Mr. Charnock not thinking himself safe at Chut- army arrived at Hoogly to expel the English Company at once. Early in February, 1687, a large was only to gain time that he might crush the their former privileges. But the Nabob's object agreed on, by which the English were restored to proceeded either to treat with them. A treaty was

The Nabob, however, soon began his old course of oppression. He ordered the English to return to Hoogly, and not to build either with stone or brick at Chittagong, he allowed his troops to plunder them, and demanded a large sum of money of Mr. Charnock, who had neither arms to oppose the Nabob, nor money to satisfy him. He, therefore, sent two of the members of Council to Dacca, to

part, Mr Charnoch engaged to return the Moggul
ships he had taken. The cause of this sudden
change in favour of the English, was the following
When the troubles in Bengal commenced, the
Court of Directors, who were determined to carry
every thing by force, sent orders to their Gover-
nor at Surat to withdraw the factors from hence,
and to begin a war at sea on the Emperor. The
Company's factory at Surat was immediately clos-
ed, and every Moggul ship which approached, or
left the shores of India, was taken. Surat was
barred on pilgrimage to Mecca, and the chief
business of the Mogul ships of war was to protect
the pilgrims in their voyage. The English now
guarded the harbour and commanded the sea, and
open this path to his subjects, that the proud Au-
xungzebe was obliged to accommodate matters with
the English. After the treaty had been concluded
Mr Charnoch removed from Ingelie to Goloo-
berrah, and from thence to Chuttanatty.

When the Court of Directors heard of the battle of Hoogly, and the retreat of the troops to Inge-
lee, they determined to send a larger force to Ben-
gali. They resolved, that if they could not obtain a
fort, and a mint, they would throw up the trade,
and leave the country altogether. They accord-
ingly sent out Capt Heatth with two ships, one
carrying sixty-four guns, with orders, if he could
not obtain what they desired, to take all their ser-
vants and proceed to Madras. Capt Heatth was a
headstrong man, led only by his own hot passions
He arrived in Bengal in October, 1688, and order-
ed all the Company's servants to embark, with all
the public property, on board his fleet, and on the
8th November sailed down to Balasore Mr Char-
nock endeavoured to moderate his haste, but in
vain When he had reached Balasore Mr Char-
nock endeavoured to moderate his haste, but in
vernor of the town seized the two Company's fac-
tors there, and held them as pledges. But though
the Chiefs of the factory were now prisoners, and
the two deputies were still in the power of the
Nabob at Dacca, Heatth landed his troops at Bla-
sore on the 29th November, and plundered it.
That same day the Native Governor of the place
received a copy of the new treaty which the depu-

times past". On this basis a treaty was made past offences, and to allow them to settle as inegotiation, Arrangement resolved to "forgive their to Mecca, was again interrupted. After much negotiation, the shores of India. The voyage of the pilgrims sea, and captured every Mogul vessel which left Alorquals. The English had the command of the ever, still continued between the English and the been counted by his predecessor Hostilities, however, to release the two English delegates who had was to that of Bengal. One of his first acts meant and was not fitted for so troublesome a government as that of Biharim, which had no military skill, great impartiality, but he had a great sympathy with was extremely mild, and dispensed justice with Delhi, which has immortalized his name. He was the son of Aly Alidian, who cut the canal near

SECTION VII

BRUN AS CHIEF

was beloved by the Natives. It is said that during his administration grain was sold at eight seers the Rupee. To preserve this happy event in the memory of the people, he built up the gate of the city of Dacca, through which he left it, and placed over it an inscription, forbidding any Native to pass through it, till he had made up his administration to resign the government of Bengal himself being now far advanced in years, asked

witih the Governor of Bombay, and when Tura-
him-Tchan was appointed to Bengal, he was di-
rected to invite the English back. He left no
time in waiting to Mr. Charnock at Madras, to
inform him of this Emperor's niblets. The promis-
ed to overlook the past, and to grant large par-
ileges for the future. Mr. Charnock accord-
ingly returned with all his establishment, and on
the 27th August, 1800, landed at Calcutta.

and from thence date may we recollect the rise of this
city of Calcutta. The next year the Imperial Or-
der, the Husabool-hooskum, arrived from Delhi. It
stated that the English "had made a most ill-
advised and impulsive partition, which the crimes they have
done might be pardoned, and that this measur-
e, though unadvisable partition, will not be per-
mitted them." Thus they obtained fresh per-
mission to trade, on paying simply a pecuni-
ary sum to the Court of Directors even although the
Court could not consider the measure secure, if the
tion around their settlement, because without it
they could not consider themselves safe.

offer 10,000 Rupees for permission to erect one,
and stated that it they could not get a fort and a
Bengal. But the jealousy of the Zogul Goran
soon, they did not care to extend their boundaries in
any event, either by laying the foundation of Calcutta, or
years after leaving the church yard of the pre-
sent Cathedral in Calcutta, the founder of this
Charnock died. In the church yard of the pre-
ment would not permit them to have either. Two
years later laying the foundation of the Zogul Goran
Court of Directors even although the Court to

mision to do, namely, to fortify their factories
to tribes, and no entry had obtained them per-
The English and the other foreigners to do that which
In 1695 an event occurred, which enabled the
time their trade, though in secrecy
Guttemen in Calcutta, and allowed them to con-
the Soobadar of Bengal, however, protected the
seized and their trade stopped Ibrahim Khan,
high traders, but ordered all their factories to be
distinction between the Company and other Eng-
Empire became inundated, he refused to make any
ships laden with pilgrims going to Mecca. The
Company, turned pirates, and captured two Mogul
noblemen to trade to India, independently of the
Captain Kyd, who had been sent out by several
fam a large guard just at this time, however,
migkit raise a land revenue, and be able to center-
of some of the surrounding villages, that they
mount. They were very anxious to obtain a grant
not exceed One Hundred and Sixty Rupees a
nothing. The revenues of this place in 1691 did
small village, that of Chittanutt, they could do
Company left that while they were confined to one
Bengal, though not large, was steady, but the
affairs now proceeded smoothly. The trade to
name of "Chinuk".

defended by a fort, which had been erected some settlements. The Dutch factory at Chinsurah was willingly took this for permission to fortify their fortresses in general terms to defend themselves, and they in general terms to defend them. He desired them to also asked the Soobadar's leave to put their pikes into their pay, to defend their property, and insurance broke out, they all took a number of ranged themselves on the same side. When the ed for the Soobadar, and the English soon after The Dutch and the French immediately declared bands of the insurgents.

great and wealthy town fell soon after into the took flight, recrossed the river, and fled. This Hoogly, they no sooner saw the enemy than they with difficulty, and when the troops marched to into disorder. Even so small a force was raised him, the government in the provinces had fallen rebels. Under the weak administration of Jibra-proceed with three thousand men, and subdued the the Nabob, who ordered the Foulzdar of Jessore to the Dacca, and laid his complaint before son, fled to Dacca, and gave his complaint before into the hands of the insurgents. Juggut Roy, his feated and slain. His property and his family fell dead, they gave battle to the Rajah, who was defeated, to join him. When their forces were united, to him. The villages of Jethwa and Benadeh in Burdwan, belonging dissatisfied with the Rajah, revolted, and invited Rebhim Khan, the Chief of the Orissa Af-

years before this time, it was now put in good
repair. The English at Calcutta lost no time in
fortifying the village of Chuttautty, and they
obliged every individual to labour night and day at
it, till the fort was sufficiently raised. This was
the Old Fort, which stood between Tan-k-sa-gua
and the river, and the last remnant of which was
blown up about twenty years ago. The fortifica-
tions which the English put up in 1695 were just
sufficient for their defence. They afterwards made
noise or shout, least they should attract notice
of rebels having now taken Hoogly, became
very bold, and sent troops in every direction to
plunder the country. The wretched people crowd-
ed in to Chinsurah, where they obtained refuge
up two of their ships of war to Hoogly, and pour-
ted it in haste, and fled to Satgong. From thence
Sobha Sing sent Nehim Khan to plunder Nuddea
Among the captives who had been taken at
Burdwah, was the beautiful daughter of the Ra-
jah, whom Sobha Sing reserved for himself. After
the departure of Nehim, he determined to inde-
folded in his arms, than she drew out a sharp knife,
his passion, but the young girl was no sooner
and plunged it into his body, and then buried it
in her own bosom. Sobha Sing died of the wound
soon after, and the rebels made Nehim Khan their

Chief He proceeded to conquer districts after dis-
trict, so that scarcely a day passed in which the
Soobadar did not hear of some disaster. But up-
tiring could rouse him from his lethargy. When-
ever his officers urged him to action, he replied,
that if the enemy were left to themselves, they
would disperse, and that to fight them would only
be to destroy God's creatures. His lot gave
them additional courage. One party of their troops
advanced to Alorshabad, defeated five thousand
of the Mogul soldiers, and plundered the city
An other party approached Calcutta, but was im-
mediately repulsed. In March, 1697, they took
possession of Bramapuri, and marching to Madra,
plundered the factory of the English of immense
wealth. By this time they were in possession of
a country which yielded sixty lakhs of Rupees a
year, and their army amounted to 12,000 horse
and 30,000 infantry.

The first news of these extraordinary events
reached the Emperor Aurungzebe by the Akbars
son, Azim Osham, Soobadar of the provinces, and
not a little excited. He instantly appointed his
son, Asif Khan, This able General
valiant son Zulqurust Khan. The immediate
order of the rebels, with whom he came up at
the search of the rebels, and proceeded
immediately assembled the troops, and proceeded
valiant son Zulqurust Khan. This able General
ordered Ibrahim to make over the army to his own
son, Azim Osham, Soobadar of the provinces, and
not a little excited. He instantly appointed his
son, Asif Khan, This able General
reached the Emperor Aurungzebe by the Akbars
son, Azim Osham, Soobadar of the provinces, and
not a little excited. He instantly appointed his
son, Asif Khan, This able General
and the second, he gave them battle, in which
Bhogwanaola. The first day he dispersed their
army to make over the army to his own
son, Azim Osham, Soobadar of the provinces, and
not a little excited. He instantly appointed his
son, Asif Khan, This able General
reached the Emperor Aurungzebe by the Akbars
son, Azim Osham, Soobadar of the provinces, and
not a little excited. He instantly appointed his
son, Asif Khan, This able General
and the second, he gave them battle, in which

with him a present of a thousand goldmohurs
villages of Calcutta and Gauhati, and he took
of Bengal was to obtain a grant of the neighbouring
Lahore which computed Mr. Staunton to wait on him. His
On the arrival of Azim Qulian at Burdwan, the
proclaimed within a few miles of Burdwan itself.
his men, plundered Hooghly and Nadia, and ap-
peared before the Court was engaged in regarding, the assembled
the iron bandaged Zouzardust while, therefore,
deposed this sikh Prince as unequal to his rank
tions of the Ziraiwara and other
took up his residence and recruited this contingent
Azim Qulian, since do it to Burdwan, where he
dropped as soon as possible departure. Zulfiqar
and then they departed, the prince and his
men were the leader of the Burdwan army, and
of his own forces and dependents, but this
In took in by with him \$,000 troops, consisting
from their province, which was evidently recruited in
procured from Jorai, and asked him to retire
thirteen battalions. Zouzardust knew well that the orders
not going beyond to do, ordered him not to risk his
but Zouzardust Kishan, and the timing that their would be
paying it Pithi, instead of the salutary exploits of
Azim Qulian, the new heroes, re-
completely Azim Qulian, the new heroes, re-

completely Azim Qulian, and placed himself on the
to their illusiveness, and placed himself on the
difference which to Dr. D. The command was returned
day, from Lahore, proceeded to Burdwan, and from
day were completely defeated and Marwan was

had not called out, that he was the Prince, and Hamid Khan, one of the bravest of his officers, He would assuredly have been put to death, if elephant, when a furious attack was made on him Azim Qapu, and he had just time to mount his large body of Afghans surrounded the camp of the Prince's army while he was off his guard. A noting farther to hope, and determined to attack to pieces Rehim Khan now knew that he had arrived in the rebel camp, but on leaving it, was cut The flintster was treated with respect on his arrival in the rebel camp, but on leaving it, was cut subpedit. The Prince was foolish enough to do so him his chief counsellor, Khwaja Anwaz, he would send The rebel replied, that if the Prince would send would return to his duty, he should be forgiven so, he sent a messenger to him to say, that if he again taken the field, he ought to have marched When Azim Qapu heard that Rehim Khan had

Iad, Fort William Charles Eyre, and called after the King of Eng- Presidency, and the fort was completed by Sir next year, 1699, the Directors made Bengal a upon which the City of Places now stands. The July, 1698, granted leave to purchase the ground English deputy graciously, took the money, and in was granted without a present. He received the one object in view, to mass wealth, and no favour Rappes, for the Deewan, Azim Qapu had but for the Soopadar, and broad cloth valued at 800

We now come to speak of Moorshed Kooley
Khan, also called Father Khan, the founder of
present

town, but he was diverted from his purpose by a
lly, who threatened to place a Cazier in the new
This excited the jealousy of the Fouzdar of Hoogly.
induced to come and settle there and build houses
tives enjoyed, a great many wealthy Hindoos were
dience of the security of property which the Na-
along the river, and one mile inland. In conse-
they had obtained a grant, extended three miles
grew and flourished. The three villages, of which
meanwhile the English settlement at Calcutta

passing from one place to another

blasted the Sayar, or internal duties on articles
brought by the year. He is said also to have esta-
ablished to the Imperial Firman, they paid 3000
ever, were exempted from this rule, because, ac-
a half per cent for Christians. The English, how-
medans, five per cent for Hindoos, and three and
Hoogly at two and a half per cent for Malabari.
He likewise regulated the customs of the port of
continued some time at Burdwan, where he erect-
ed a new bazaar, which he called Azim Gungee
raised to the dignity of a Fouzdar. Azim Qiljan
Hamid was rewarded for his act with a title, and
their Chieftain, led in every direction. The noble
cutting off the rebels head. His troops, seeing
encounter took place, which ended in Hamid's
captured Rehman to single combat. A sharp

Moorshedabad, and the ablest Governor who ever ruled Bengal under the Mughals was a Hindoo, the son of a poor Brahmin, and was purchased when a boy by Hazrati Shaffi, a Joodiwallah, who caused him to be circumcised, and instructed him to Isphahan, where he gave him a good education. On, the details of his patron, he proceeded to the Deccan, and entered the service of the Deewan, of Berar, there he showed such talents, that his name reached the Emperor Aurangzeb, who appointed him Deewan of Hyderabad. In that situation also he acquired great credit, and in 1701 was made Deewan of Bengal during the reign of Aurungzeb, and also of his predecessors, from the time of Akbar, the office of Deewan in Bengal had been separated from that of Nazim, that these two offices might be a check on each other. It was the duty of the Nazim to defend the province with his troops, to maintain peace, and to enforce the laws. It was the duty of the Deewan to collect and disburse the revenue. The Nazim received a fixed allowance for his troops, for which he was also supplied of money for his troops, for which allowance for his own support from the Deewan, but the Deewan, though inferior in rank to the Nazim, was also allowed a very important personage.

It was at the beginning of this century, that a

disorder, he exerted himself to improve them
He was very careful of the public expenditure, and
as, he would not let the Prince have as much mo-
ney as he and his courtiers desired; a plan was laid
to get rid of him. As he was proceeding one day
came clamorous for their pay, and blocked up his
path. He leaped from his palanquin, and draw-
ing his sword, ordered his servants to clear the
way. The soldiers, seeing his resolution, dispers-
ed. On reaching the palace, the Dewan entered
the Prince's presence, and accused him of being
at the bottom of this conspiracy. When laying
life, I am ready to meet you, otherwise, let no-
thing of this kind occur again. The Prince, know-
ing the Emperor's severity, was not a little alarm-
ed and declared that he was innocent, but the
Dewan would not credit him. On returning to
his own house, he drew up an account of this
event, and sent it to the Emperor, who wrote
sharply to the Prince, and told him he should be
hanged if he did not give up his command. The
Emperor's secretary, who was a little alar-
med at the Dewan's severity, said, if you want my
life, I am ready to meet you, otherwise, let no-
thing of this kind occur again. When laying
the Prince's presence, and accused him of being
at the bottom of this conspiracy. When laying
it to the court, a party of the Prince's troops be-
came clamorous for their pay, and blocked up his
path. He leaped from his palanquin, and draw-
ing his sword, ordered his servants to clear the
way. The soldiers, seeing his resolution, dispers-
ed. On reaching the palace, the Dewan entered
the Prince's presence, and accused him of being
at the bottom of this conspiracy. When laying
it to the court, a party of the Prince's troops be-

The eldest of whom was the father of Azim Qashan
He divided his dominions among his three sons,
each size, and from that time it began to decline
his empire had attained its greatest
height, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. At
array, 1707, the great Amurazar died on the 21st Febru-
ary, 1707, in the second year of his appointment,
to submit

In 1703, the second year of his appointment,
Amurazar Koozy Khan made up the accounts of
the revenues, and proceeded into the Decan, to
lay them before the Emperor. Since Amurazar had
had been on his throne, Bengal and Bihar had
never been so productive. He was so delighted
with the Dewan's activity, that he made him De-
puty Nazim, for the provinces of Bengal and Orissa.
This gave great offence to Azim Qashan, but he
knew his Grandfather's temper, and was obliged
to submit

pay continued afterwards to be known

ed East India Company, by which title the Com-
pany took the name of the Unit-
ed Kingdom. They were to divide between the two Companies
very injurious to both, that in about five years
which arose between the two Companies was so
among other places, to Hoogly. The rivalry
This new body sent agents all over India, and
Company was known as the London Company
of the English Company, whereas the real old
to trade to India. They passed under the name
new and rival Company was set up by Parliament.

The day after the Emperor's death, his second son, Azim Shah, mounted the throne, and Bengal was his Grandfather's little Ease, immediately left Bengal, his march to Delhi. Azim Shah, on hearing of his brother's ill-nesse, immediately left Bengal, to join in the struggles for the empire. He took with him a body of disciplined troops, and eight heroes of Ruprees, which he had amassed. When his Uncle was determined to enjoy the empire he heard that his Grandfather was dead and that alone, he resolved to endeavour to seat his father on the throne. He took possession of Agra, and soon after seized the annual revenue which was one crore of Rupees. At length the armies of the one crore of Rupees proceeded from Bengal to Delhi, amounting to five hundred thousand men, met in battle, on the plains of Jajoo near Agra. Azim Shah was totally defeated. He perished on the field with his two sons and his father, to reward his merits, appointed him a new Soobadar of the three provinces, and his deputy in Bengal. The Prince took this opportunity to push on two of his friends, the Syuds, descendants of the Prophet Syud Abdulla Khan as portunity to push on two of his friends, the Syuds, was appointed to the government of Allahabad, Syud Hussain Khan to that of Behar.

father. The son of that father now succeeded him. Hussein Aly, who owed his rise to Ferokshah's The Government of Bengal at the time was Syudna, and took up his residence in a caravan serai, Bengal quite, Ferokshah proceeded on to Patna positively released, and advised him to leave assisat him in gaining the throne of Delhi, but the Ferokshah appealed to Moorshed Khan to the death of Behadar Shab and of his son, in 1712, without interfering with the government. After lived five years very cordially with the Soobadar, till, that Prince removed to Moorshedabad, and rokshah, as his Agent in Bengal. The year before to join his father, in 1707, he left his son Azim to join his father, in 1707, he left his son Azim

with Delhi, 'When Azim Qashan quitted the Tower Prison Bengal, we will complete the events connected Behadar Shab. Before we resume the history of this brother by his brother Ali-As-Deen, who mounted to death, his master into the Ravie, where both perished, in been struck by a canon ball, plunged with and the elephant on which he was mounted, had all his brothers on the other. He was defeated, while enstiled, Azim Qashan was on one side, and ride the question by the sword. In the battle agree among themselves, they determined to die in the camp, all eager for the throne. Unable to

assistance. Declining the power of Jephander Shap,
 however, Hussein Aly refused his request. He
 forsook her then asked him to favour him with but
 one visit, and this he could not refuse. On arriv-
 ing at the inn, he was introduced into a private
 room, where the Prime represented to him that his
 elder brother, and the Primees, had been murdered
 in cold blood after the battle of Lahore, and that
 he had nothing to expect from his Uncle, the pre-
 therefore, entreated Hussein Aly to assist him to
 mount the throne, but Hussein was unmoved by
 his prayers. Suddenly the young daughter of
 Perokshere advancing from behind the screen, fell
 at his feet, and besought him to have compassion
 on her father and his wretched family, and to re-
 member how he owed every thing to her grand-
 mother. She represented that he, a descendant of
 the Prophet, ought not to be unmindful of his
 father. She never forgot benefits conferred on
 her, and begged him to have compassion, fell
 while she was speaking, the widow of Azim Qashan
 came forward and added her entreaties, the wo-
 man behaved like a screen at the same time set up
 loud lamentations. Hussein Aly, unable to with-
 stand all this, turned to Perokshere, and said, all
 I can offer you is my life, and this I devote to
 your service. The next day Hussein introduced him
 into the city of Patna, and proclaimed him
 Emperor of Hindostan. When Syud Abdulla,
 Governor of Allahabad, heard of this event,
 he sent an army under command of Ali Khan,
 son of Shah Shuja, to expel the usurper. The
 Emperor fled to Bengal, and took refuge in
 the fort of Murshidabad. There he was received
 with great honour by the Nawab of Bengal, and
 given a large sum of money. He then sent a
 messenger to the Nawab of Bihar, asking him to
 assist him in recovering his empire. The
 Nawab sent an army under command of

much of the prosperity of Bengal was owing to
Alloreshed Kooly Khan was fully aware that
three predecessors

try to the new Emperor, as he had done to his
sent the annual tribute with the same punctuality.
grimed him in all his appointments. Alloreshed
complained against Alloreshed Kooly Khan, he con-
claimed Emperor. Though he had real cause of
soon after put to death, and Ferokshahre was pro-
troops were entirely defeated, he himself was
battle which lasted a whole day, Jephander Shab's
nuary, 1713, in the vicinity of Agras, and after a
hander Shab and Ferokshahre at length met, in Ja-
train of artillery. The continuing ravages of Je-
now able to muster 25,000 cavalry, and a good
he was joined by Abdulla, and the brothers were
his army increasing as he advanced. At that place
He proceeded by easy marches to Allahabad,
also obtained on the same terms from the bank.
aid, he marched on to Benares, where money was
Ferokshahre should obtain the throne. With this
which were made payable with heavy interest when
also borrowed large sums of the bankers of Patna,
dullah did not scruple to seize it. Syud Hussain
from Bengal arrived at Allahabad, and Syud Ab-
Delli. Just at this juncture, the annual tribute
contive means for beating him on the throne of
of his benefactor, and the two brothers began to
minded to support the cause of Ferokshahre, the son
though overwhlemmed with astonishment, he deter-.

its sea borne commerce. If, therefore, encoun-
 tered the English with jealousy on the part of
 those of the foreigners, and more especially of the
 Chinese as soon as he was firmly situated in power,
 he set at nought the privilege they had gained
 from Prince Soogoo and the Emperor Yungze,
 and demanded either the same duty which the
 English paid, or repeated presents. He do-
 manda irritated the Company, and they determined
 to send an embassy to the Emperor at Delhi. It
 consisted of two of their ablest servants, and £500-
 000 Seehaud, an Armenian, who was said to be well
 versed in Xatoo language, with Mr. William
 Hamilton, a Surgeon. Who presents which they
 took were very rare and valuable, and were said to
 be worth three lachas of Rupees. The Armenian
 sent word to Delhi that they were worth ten lachas,
 and Firozahcote, the Emperor, ordered the Go-
 vernor of the provinces through which they might
 pass, to escort them. At this period, the two
 brothers, the Syuds, who had placed Microkshoro
 on the throne, held that they were like them, because
 but the Emperor did not much like them, because
 he owned them too much. There was another in-
 dividual, one Khoogoo Illussein, a favorite, whom
 Dowlan To him the emassadors applied on
 their arrival at the court, rather than to the regent.

The Society had looked with jealousy on the
and this Western Province. If so much that the
object of it was to free the English from an au-
tumn, probably, was anticipated, but for one event
This summer had succeeded, but for the result
of one of the English Settlements, French Alge-
rians, and the British had arrived at Jellilie.
then, he was attracted with a sharp disease, which
had this passage. On the advice of the Arab
Dowran, the Hamilton, the English Surgeon, was
called in, and restored the Emperor to health
The English promised to give him what
ever he might ask. He imitated the noble ex-
ample of Mr. Douglass, and only prayed that
Emperor would grant what the ambassador
upperclass consumed six months, during which the
position was not heard. The request of the Eng-
lish was that a despatch or passport from the Em-
peror should be issued to all persons, European or Na-
tive, indebt to the English, should be given up
to the President in Calcutta, and that the Eng-
lish Company, that all debt at Moorshedabad
had should three days in the week coin money for
the Native officers, that the mint at Moorshedabad
should be stopped or screened by
sitioned in it from being exempt all goods men-
sident at Calcutta, should exempt all
high as, that a despatch or passport from the Em-
peror was not heard. The request of the Eng-
lish was that a despatch or passport from the Em-
peror should be issued to all persons, European or Na-
tive, indebt to the English, should be given up
to the President in Calcutta, and that the Eng-
lish Company, that all debt at Moorshedabad
had should three days in the week coin money for
the Native officers, that the mint at Moorshedabad
should be stopped or screened by

towns and villages around Calcutta. The Almoris raised many objections to these demands, but they were in the end granted. When the English were ready to depart, they were told that the Emperor only bore the signature of the Vizier, and not that of the Emperor. They petitioned again and again, but were obliged to wait two years before the business was finished. And they would have done so had it not been that the Emperor had not yet hastened to complete the dead pilgrims, and they should again stop the Mogul ships and English ships out of fear lest the pirates, on hearing of this, began to attack their departure in triumph, in 1717. Moorshed Kooly Khan beheld this success with indignation. The forty-eight villages which had been granted them, gave each side of the ten miles South of Calcutta on each side of the Hooghly. Thus it gave them also the command of that river, and, of course, of the maritime trade of Bengal. He was ready to allow the other armes of Calcutta, but this grant of land he refused to resist. He wrote to all the Zamindars to say, that if they gave an inch of ground to the English, he would never forgive them, and thus were their hopes entirely frustrated. The other privileges which they had obtained, however, were resolved to resist. He wrote to all the Zamindars to say, that if they gave an inch of ground to the English, he would never forgive them, and thus were their hopes entirely frustrated. The other armes of Calcutta, but this grant of land he refused to resist. He wrote to all the Zamindars to say, that if they gave an inch of ground to the English, he would never forgive them, and thus were their hopes entirely frustrated.

Singapore, Nuddea, Rajshahy, and other places, collect the revenues. The Hindoo Rajahs of Di-
gat as well as small, he appointed Zamindars to
ree trustees, created by him. In all these divisions,
there were a number of minor zamindar-
ships to the East of that river. Besides these great
Orissa, five lay to the West of the Ganges, and
chukkals, of which two were considered as part of
that duty. He divided the country into thirteen
of the old Jaggedars who had been employed in
the revenues. He removed the greater number
made very important changes in the collection of
Kooley Khan governed Bengal without control, he
During the eighteen years in which Moorshed

was confirmed in his government
new Emperor, as well as the annual tribute, and
zim sent presents as usual on the accession of the
and was succeeded by Mahomed Shah. The Na-
fortunate Terokshere was put to a cruel death,
since the days of Akbar. The next year, the in-
had ever enjoyed such power in the Mogul empire,
bag, as well as of Bengal and Orissa. No subject
by the Court of Delhi, Nazim and Dewan of Be-
In 1718, Moorshed Kooley Khan was appointed
the most flourishing port in India.

amounted to 10,000 tons, and Calcutta became
established counting houses. The shipping soon
locked to the settlement, and built houses, and
unknown elsewhere. Merchants from all parts
Native, enjoyed a degree of freedom which was

coupons before the same were issued large estimates to the
new Zemindars, he caused an incorrect survey of
them to be made by his own officers. Upon their
report he made alterations in the grant, by which
he obtained an increase of more than eleven lakhs
of rupees a year. In the year 1722, his rent roll
was completed. It was the third which had been
of Bupuria a year.

established since the Moguls conquered the country, and it showed an assessment of the whole of Bengal, of one crore, forty two lakhs, and eighty thousand Rupees. Of this sum a little more than thirty-three lakhs were appropriated to the expenses of the government, civil, police, military and naval, and the lands from which this sum was raised, were called *Bengal*, after paying all expenses, nearly profit of Bengal, after paying all expenses, was one crore, nine lakhs, and sixty thousand Rupees, and the lands from which this sum was raised, were called *Khalsa*. Alorashad *Khalsa* was paid treasury at Delhi, every year, and hence it came round, the treasure was put upon two hundred miles from Alorashadabad. It was then made over to one of the sub-treasurers, who, with some miles from Alorashadabad, and his assistants accompanied the court, and having thus sent sixteen crores and a half of Rupees to Delhi, in fifteen years and nine months, having thus covered it to Delhi. A statement extra of his three hundred horse and five hundred infantry, made over to one of the sub-treasurers, who, with three hundred horses and five hundred infantry, was sent to the country and collecting the revenue, did not leave the whole of the troops employed in guarding the country and collecting the revenue, did not exceed 2000 cavalry and 1000 infantry. Before the country and collecting the revenue, did not exceed 2000 cavalry and 1000 infantry. Before this time the Nazim had retained a body-guard of

Accordingly, the *Yad* describes the *Yad* as a *mitzvah* (commandment) and the *mitzvah* as a *mitzvah*, and the *mitzvah* is described as a *mitzvah*. The *Yad* also states that the *mitzvah* is a *mitzvah*, and the *mitzvah* is described as a *mitzvah*.

In the year 1724, seeing that he had not long
to live, he ordered his own tomb to be built in a
very magnificient style. He used every effort to
procure for his grandson, Serfery Khan, the same
Orias, countercacted his father-in-law's views,
who succeeded in his efforts, by means of one of
the principal Ministers at Delhi, who was his
friend, and procured the Emperor's grant of the
office, whenever Moorshed Kooy Khan should
die. That great man died the next year, 1725,
of which for eighteen years he had none to control
him. Soojah-ood-deen had placed messengers at
Moorshedabad to send him a daily account of the
health of the Nabob, and when he found that
there were no hopes of his recovery, he set off for
the capital. On his way he heard of the death of
the Nabob, and at the same time received the im-
perial appointment to the office. How hasten-
ed his progress, and arriving speedily at Moor-
shedabad to be appointed to the office.

meas

and never permitted the exportation of grain. He was himself well versed in Mathematics, and encouraged learned men, he was also exceedingly charitable to all. His habits were simple, the party took only of the most ordinary food, though he lived up to his luxury, this whole soul was given up to pleasure.

men of ability, made the rule of their position very brothers were placed in public posts, and being power under the name of Aly Verdy Khan. The of Jilooreshed, Kooly Khan, obtained the sovereignty of the latter, who, fifteen years after the death came famous in the history of Bengal, more especially Ahmed and Mirza Alahomshed Ali. They both believed him with his two sons, who were called Haji a relative of Soosah's, one Mirza Aloorshed, son-in-law as his deputy into Orissa. Soon after, she was nominated Dewan of Bengal, he sent his received his daughter in marriage. When Aloorshed an intimacy with Aloorshed, Kooly Khan, formed a couple, in the Deccan, and having in his youth happened, in the Khorasan. He was born at Boodood-deen family of Khorasan. His son was descended from a Turk-

SECTION VIII

Directors

We discover from their letters to the Court of their views, they greatly regretted his death, as the English with jealousy, and often thwarted 1725. Though Aloorshed Kooly Khan had waited good-deen became Nazim and Dewan of Bengal, in Delhi, he wisely gave up his claims, and Soosah of the Guddee But when the young man perceived that his father was supported by the Court滑稽地說, to aid his son ready to take possession

The year after the death of Moorshed, in the
year 1726, a Major's Court was established in
Calcutta, to dispense justice upon the same spot.
In 1726, as the Madras Court It was composed of a
Major and Aldermen, who were all English
and forty eight Lakh^s of Rupees from the revenues
of Bengal and Orissa the first year, but this sum
must have included the effects of his father-in-
law Zemindars whom his predecessor had imprisoned
for arrears. It is said, that notwithstanding this
mildness, he was enabled to remit to Delhi a crore
and fifty eight Lakh^s of Rupees from the revenues
of Bengal and Orissa the first year, but this sum
was released all the
ment by an act of clemency, he released all the
Sett, the imperial banker. He began his govern-
Alizra Jafaromed Aly, of Alum Chaud and of Jangut
consisted of the two brothers, Hayy Ahmed and
eustomed to consult in all important affairs. It
after formed a Council of State, whom he was ac-
his deputy, with the title of Roy Troyan. He soon
associated Roy Alum Qhan, a Hindoo, with him as
son, Serfraz Khan, the Dewan of Bengal, and as
pointed to govern Behai Soogah appointed his
in his government, but another officer was ap-
rich present induced the Emperor to confirm him
Delhi, probably as much was kept back. This
and sent sixty-one Lakh^s of Rupees of them to
effects of the deceased Soobadar, his father-in-law,
Emperor Shah Soogah, therefore, seized upon the
to accumulate, belongeth, on his death, to the Em-
whatever any of the public servants had been able

to

Zemindars disobeidient, and robbers plundering
he found the government in great disorder, the
years, till the year 1740. On arriving at Patna,
at the court. He continued to govern it for eleven
Verdy Khan, who was, doubtless, the ablest man
to Alivaz Mahomed Aly, better known as Aly
would not part with him. It was, therefore, given
ment on his son, Serfery Khan, but his wife
Soogahood-deen was anxious to confer the govern-
ed, and that Soogahood was again annexed to Bengal
Begar having conducted himself amiss, was deposed.
Two years after his accession, the Government of

men said he deserved his good fortune
was at the beginning so wise and mild, that all
tion of cavalry and infantry. Yet his government
Twenty-five thousand men, with an equal propor-
tient one. He increased the army from five to
too small for him, and he built a more magnif-
palace of Moorshed Kooly Khan was found to be
his predecessor. He loved pomp and luxury. The
Soogahood-deen threw off the frugal habits of
detray."

short, that "justice might not be made sour by
ordered that its process should be simple and
were sent from England about this Court, it was
would accept of office. In the instructions which
should be admitted into it, but no one of them
number of Natives, Portuguese and Armenians,
some years before, the Directors desired that a
When a similar Court was first set up at Aladaras,

About this time, the interclanites in the Austrian Netherlands, being desirous of sharing in the trade of the East, got permission from the Empire to establish a factory of Germany to sent out several ships to pay at Ostend. They sent out several ships to Bengal, and began a very lucrative trade, but the English and the Dutch became very jealous of them, and endeavoured to root them out of the country. They had obtained possession of Banty-bazar, a little below Chanderbagore, on the opposite side of the river, where they erected strong fortifications. But at length, in 1733, they were driven from Bengal, and their fort was levelled with the ground.

Moorshead Kooly, Deputy Nazim of the province of Dacca, who employed a person of the name of Hubeeb, as his Dewan. This man was a native of Shera, in Peisia, and had been a broker of Dacca, who had appointed him Son in law, Soogahood seen had

the country in every direction. He, therefore, took into his service a body of Afghan troops, under Abdur Khan, a brave officer. With their aid, and that of the troops who came with him, he brought the country into order. He extorted large sums from the Zamindars, with which he enriched his troops. But when he had completely succeeded in his efforts, he put Abdul Khan to death, for his insobriety. It is said that this act struck terror into the disobeient.

at Hoogly, though he could neither read nor
 write, he was a man of the greatest abilities
 while he was employed at Dacca, a Nephew of
 the independent Rajah of Tipperah, being disposses-
 ed with his Uncle, took refuge with a Mahomedan
 Zemindar, who recommended him to Meer Hu-
 beeb The Deewan thought this a favourable op-
 portunity for concluding Tipperah He proceed-
 ed with an army across the Burmabooter, and
 entered the country before the Rajah was aware
 of his approach The Rajah was obliged to flee
 into the mountains, his Nephew was raised to
 the throne, and engaged to pay the largest share
 of the revenues to the Government of Bengal It was
 from the most ancient times, had been indepen-
 dent, was annexed to the Mahomedan dominions
 The next year, Moorshed Kooly was appointed
 Deputy Governor of Orissa, and took his able De-
 wan, Meer Hubeeb, with him Under his ma-
 nagement, the expenses of the province were less-
 ened, and the revenue increased During the
 administration of Khoorda, being offended with his
 the Rajah of Khoorda, being offended with his
 measures, carried the image of Juggernaut across
 the Chilka Lake, beyond the boundaries of Orissa
 This injured the revenues of the province, because
 the tax which Moorshed Kooly and his Deewan took
 nine lakhs of rupees a year, was lost The first
 step which Moorshed Kooly and his Deewan took

on their arrival in Orissa, was to oblige the Basap
Poorer. The pligntis flocked to it as usual, and
to bring back the Idol, and establish it again at
this revenue was restored to the state
When Moorshed Kooley was removed to Orissa,
Soogach ood-deen appointed his son, Serfery Khan,
to the nominal government of Dacca, naming
Ghahib Aly, as his deputy, and Jesimalt Roy, as
the Deewan of the province. This able man had
been trained up under the former Nazim, Moor-
shed Khan, and imitated his example in
piety, charity and attention to business. He re-
formed all abuses. Under his able management
Jesimalt Roy and his master was extolled throughout
the country. It has been stated before that when
Shaita Khan governed Bengal, and held his Court
at Dacca, he reduced the price of corn to eight
maunds the Rupee, and to keep this event in me-
mory, built up the gate through which he left the
city, and ordered that no one should open it, till
he could reduce grain to a lower price. Jesimalt
Roy succeeded in doing so, and ordered the gate
to be thrown open to the public. As the Sooldar,
Soogach ood-deen, advanced in years, he paid less
attention to business, and his son, Serfery, took
much upon himself. He unwisely recalled Ghahib
Aly from Dacca, and sent a young man, a relative,
to be thrown open to the public. As the Sooldar,
Boy succeeded in doing so, and ordered the gate
could reduce grain to a lower price. Jesimalt
left the city, and ordered that no one should open it, till
he could reduce grain to a lower price. Jesimalt
Roy, built up the gate through which he left the
city, and ordered that no one should open it, till
he could reduce grain to a lower price. Jesimalt

During the reign of Soogoo-dood-deen, the foreign
settlemens of the English, French and Dutch,
enjoyed peace, and increased in wealth. The Vice-
roy never interfered with the privileges they had
obtained from the Emperors and former Gover-
nors. Only one dispute happened with them in
this time. The founder of Hoogly had seized a
boat laden with silk, belonging to the English,
they sent up a file of soldiers and released it
This was represented to the Vicereoy, as a great of-
fence, and he issued an order forbidding the Na-
tives to supply Calcutta, or the other factories,
with grain. The English were obliged to avert
this displeasure with a large sum of money. Their
trade was greatly augmented during this period,
but it was not managed with ability. It yielded
only a profit of eight per cent a year, while the
commerce of the Dutch at the same time yielded
twenty-five per cent. The Agents of the English
Company in India, were too deeply engaged in
private trade, to pay attention to the interest of
their Masters. Though the higher officers in Cal-

verty

oppresion, and soon reduced the province to po-
and Rajpullah, they committed every species of
there was no longer any one to control Murad Ali
up his office and returned to Moorshedabad. As
white so distinguished Jeswunt Roy, that he threw
gan their government with many oppressions,
him Rajpullah, and made him Peshkar. They be-

In the year 1737, on the night of the 11th of October, there was a furious hurricane at the mouth of the Bhagirathi, the effects of which were felt nearly two hundred miles up the river. Calcutta suffered beyond description. At the same time occurred a violent earthquake, which did infinite damage to the town. Two hundred houses were destroyed, and the magnificent stele of the church sank into the ground, without break.

cutta did not receive more than 300 Rupees a month, yet they, one and all, lived in a style of the greatest luxury, and this they were enabled to do from the profits of their private trade. It appears that not only the President, but some of his subordinates, rode about in a coach and six, and generally sat down to dinner with a band of music write out and rebuke their servants for this style of living. The French settlement at Chandernagore was under the direction of that great man, Duplex, from 1733 to 1742, and he increased its prosperity beyond all his predecessors. Before he was appointed Governor, he was an extensive merchant, and he improved the trade of the town by his private enterprises. He had no fewer than twelve ships of his own, with which he traded to every port in India. During his government, two thousand brick houses were built at Chandernagore, and the influence of the French was greatly increased.

In **Tumany** tlious and ships, sloops and boats, were said to have been destroyed. All their crews vessels of sixty tons burden were runed over the tops of trees, and loaded in land two miles from the river. The loss of life was computed at three hundred thousand souls. The water rose forty feet higher than usual in river. These calamities were followed the next year by famine. The Governor of Calcutta came near by famine. The Governor of Calcutta came among the most imminent, at the public expense large number of food was bought and distributed to them, the duty on rice was taken off, and in their relief water remitted, money was advanced forward and liberally distributed to their poor natives, to fourteen years, was very prosperous. He himself is represented as having been a model of justice, kindness and liberality. Before his death he thought he might live a hundred years to transmit his name to posterity, and promised to follow the counsel of His Excellency. This was one chief reason of his remaining so late. In August Sett, and the Ross Town, he appointed him to follow the command of His Excellency. In this son, Serfraz Khan, and many more than a dozen of his relatives, who had settled in office. Tumany has end appositioning, he called this a as one chief reason of his remaining so late. More than a crowd of Trumpets a few, to Delhi, and sent to entreat for grievances of every individual who had come to him, he might have obtained to enter into a council of Transvaal, and regularly transmitted this tribute, amounting to regal. This was a one chief reason of his remaining so late.

Hajj, who regularly sent an account of every thing
there Khan lost no opportunity of annoying the
roy clearly shewed Aly Verdy and his family, that
fame him against them All the acts of the Vic-
easiom to poison their Master's mind and to in-
hated the family of the Hajj, and took every oc-
ed three or four men into his confidence, who
plovers Unhappily for the Vicerey, he received
Begar, and the most powerful subject in the three
Ahmed, Aly Verdy Khan, was then Governor of
pleasure than to business The brother of Hajj
Hajj Ahmed, but he paid more attention to his
recommended, Roy Alam Chand, Jungen Sett, and
retained the old counsellors, whom his father had
to be struck in the name of the conqueror He
ly transmitted the tribute, but ordered the con-
gahood-deen, received Serjeaj Khan, who not on-
venue His letter, which was addressed to Soo-
city, sent into Be ngeal to demand the arrars of re-
Shah, who had now conquered that unfortunate
him, to beg that he might be confirmed Nadir
without opposition, and sent messengers to Del
His son, Serjeaj Khan, mounted the throne
distant province Soogahood-deen died in 1739

much to do at home to attend to the affairs of a
shaken to its foundation The Mogul empire was
sia, had invaded India, and the Mogul empire was
the country But at this time, Nadir Shah, of Per-
his own successor since the Moguls had conquered

the Viceroy, that though he was coming to remove
to Bengal Aly Verdy at this same time wrote to
aray and informed truly ordered to turn it to course
he had to revenge the wrongs of his family. This
admirable record he told them he was going to Floor-
their lives and fortunes. After this had been
that day would stand by him to the last, with
Koran, the Hindu on the other of this Guard
and made their sacrifice, the Zemindars on the
reduced a little distance, he assessed his officers,
and said Dangosha, but we will see their troops will pro-
nected us very, under protection of marching
reduced a party whom their Emperor. He then col-
lected a number of men who were drabath, he re-
tire Xerxes' army, and returned from India, and their
route, and all Zemindars' property, but mounted tri-
n errors of Zemindars' side and said this annual tra-
peasants for him self. He promoted to transact
exampled in his merit at Dillip to obtain the go-
vernment of his family while the Viceroy remained,
years. Aly Verdy went, leaving that there was no
complaint was now formed to determine what
imed, and to marry till he died to his own son. A
t break off in March in the family of Hess Ali
of his throne. At this time he who had overread
the will of the powerful King George III in England
is the beautiful lady of West Bengal, son, thus
was of hereditary estate, daughter named to
her became heiress. Sir James Zell was
that placed to his brother in Pitha just before

then filled the Delhi throne, had been despoils of
and in the weak Emperor, Mahomed Shah, who
almost took up by the invasion of Nadir Shah,
by the power of his sword. The empire had been
nominally, by the imperial Firman, but in reality
Baber and Orissa. He obtained the government
he became the Soobadar, or Viceroy of Bengal,
Aly Verdy Khan was sixty-five years old when

SECTION IX

January, 1741

benefactor. The battle of Gernah occurred in Ja-
to Moorshedabad, and ascended the throne of his
his army fled Aly Verdy Khan marched slowly
a musket ball laid Serfery dead on the field, and
two armes at length met, a fierce battle ensued,
it, for to them it would have been death. The
in his new friends had not persuaded him against
simply have been so weak as to listen to the rebel,
he gives up his throne. Serfery Khan would pos-
commands from a subject with arms in his hands,
or five of his favourites. But when a Prince obeys
his most obedient subject, if he would dismiss four
vanded, write to him repeatedly that he would be
not far from the capital. His opponent, as he ad-
was assembled together, and marched to Gernah,
marcibly agitated him. After much delay his army
insult when he heard that Aly Verdy was
dastiful subject Serfery was struck with sto-
his family, who had been insulted, he was still a

appointing any other Viceroy, he had not the means of doing so. It was a fortunate circum-
stance, however, for Bengal, that such a man as Aly Verdy Khan was now at the head of affairs
in the management of public affairs, in peace and war, and he was equally able in the cabinet as
in the field. Such a man was required for the troubousome times which we are about to describe
On his arrival at Moorshedabad, instead of put-
ting that all the money, jewels, and movable
possessions The great Moorshed Khan, known
to deputing to death many of the family or followers of Ser-
faij Khan, he treated them with the greatest ten-
derness. The great Moorshed Khan, known
for his states for the benefit of his family, which were duly
settled by the Emperor, had purchased some es-
tates for the benefit of his family, which were duly
legislated in his name. When his personal prop-
erty was sent off to Delhi, after his decease, these
estates remained in possession of his son-in-law,
on whose death, they passed to his widow, the no-
tary of Serfaij Khan. Aly Verdy left her in the
full enjoyment of them, and treated her with such
generation, that he would never sit down in her
presence, without permission. By such wise mea-
sures he conciliated his enemies. He also trans-
mitted to the court, the crore of Rupees which he
had promised, likewise a present, and a large portion of the property of Serfaij Khan,
which he thus secured to his favor. He

had no sons of his own, but his three daughters were married to his three nephews, the eldest, Nawaz of his brother Hayy Ahmed. The eldest, Nawaz youngest, Zayn-ood-deen, Governor of Behar, and his son was adopted by Aly Verdy, as his own heir, and invested with the title of Serajood-dowleh. His second nephew, Syud Ahmed Khan, was promised the Government of Orissa, when it should

target of any movement. If so influenced by the mind's set
possessing over the province, ready to take up arms
comes naturally. Every Briton is at this time
thus set. This people are oppressed, and they
cannot stand in dependence over him and bid him into
slavery to run a certain risk, or will suffer him
to have himself up to a foul course, and proceed to his
turned to a despatched to do that; this young man
would Abdicate, said Shurlock, disown, and re-
sign his crown and all his country, he is possessed by
all, which remained to myself at Castle Hill.

the people by his Envoys, and a revolt at Lengeth broke forth in the city. Muza Bakht was called in, Syud Ahmed was placed in confinement, and been secretly supported by Nazam ool-moolk, the Viceregy of the Deccan. He, therefore, assembled an army, three times as large as that with which he had conquered the province, and advanced with an army, three times as large as that with which he had promised a lakh of Rupees to any one who should rescue his Nephew. A battle was fought on the banks of the Tubaundee between Aly Verdy and previous Syud Ahmed had been placed by Mirza Bakht in a carriage, covered with a white cloth, and five hundred spearmen had been stationed around it, with orders, if the battle appeared to go wrong, to trust in their weapons, and put him to death. They literally obeyed these commands, but as Syud Ahmed groaned down, he received no injury, though one of the Afoguls who had been placed in the car to murder him, was himself killed.

The was not a little surprised to hear of this re-

gret haste to the frontier. On arriving there, he

promised a lakh of Rupees to any one who should

rescue his Nephew. A battle was fought on the

banks of the Tubaundee between Aly Verdy and

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and marched back leisurely with five thousand
horse and his best officers, amusing himself with
hunting and shooting as he proceeded
had been visited for many centuries, was about to
fall upon it. The Talhattas had, in the preceding
century, established a new empire in Western In-
dia, and had made large conquests around them,
the countries they were unable to keep, they al-
ways pillaged they had for some time past ob-
liged their weak neighbours to pay them a share
or fourth of the revenues on condition that they
should abstain from village Bengal had hitherto
been free from their incursions, but they were deter-
mined no longer to allow it to escape. As Al-
Verdy Khan approached the town of Madinapore
with his small retinue, an army of twenty-five
thousand Talhatta horse poured down suddenly
on the province, under Baskur Pundit, the Ge-
neral of Rungoojee, the King of Nagpore. The
Viceroy was totally unprovided for such an event;
he had disbanded part of his troops, others had
retired to Dloosahedabad, and he had only a few
thousand horses and hastened to Burdwan, but
broke up his camp and went with him. He instantly
retired to Dloosahedabad, and he had only a few
he had disbanded part of his troops, others had
retired to Dloosahedabad, and he had only a few
Their Chief then sent to demand ten lakhs of Ru-
pees, and promised to letire, if it was paid. The
Viceroy secured to buy peace on such terms
as he approached it on one side, the Talhattas
arrived in the opposite direction, and set it on fire
broke up his camp and hastened to Burdwan, but
thousand horses and foot with him. He instantly
retired to Dloosahedabad, and he had only a few
he had disbanded part of his troops, others had
retired to Dloosahedabad, and he had only a few
Their Chief then sent to demand ten lakhs of Ru-
pees, and promised to letire, if it was paid. The
Viceroy secured to buy peace on such terms

your fears. But if you have any remembrance of
what we said in my grandsons' case, and dispel all
dissertation. If you want my life, take it. Des-
crying him up said, "Here, friend, I know your
of Alustapa Kulu, his Commandant in Cisjordan
hand, and will keep silence as often as to tell the truth
took his Young Grandson, George good fellow, by the
head to the bottom. In the dead of night, he
with the Liberator Aly Verdy was obliged to
escape, and went to form a cavalry
company by himself. His troops were dis-
persed at this time over to the
frontier of Armenia. But this was
so much easier to do than to find
a soul in the world who would
have been ready to help him, that as
was intended at first he repented, that as
people, and said he would go to the
army of the Sultan of Turkey, and
he sent to the Liberator to see for his
service. He accepted treacherously.
This was a wise decision, for he had no regard for the
Sultan, and did not like him. This
was followed by a long conversation
between them, and the Sultan asked him
what he could do for him. The Sultan
offered him a large sum of money, and
the Sultan said, "I will give you a
large sum of money, and I will
draw out this little army and bring
it to the Sultanate."

"The noble conduct of the Viceroy in this re-
came down to him in great abundance,
I wrote to Zlatafylippov for supplies, which
gram Aly Vely on his arrival there, imme-
Joroland, and burned the town and destroyed the
plenty, but Baskev had sent his forces
Cutva, where they hoped to obtain repose and
among them at length they came in sight of
luxury to obtain three quarters of a acre of rice
of leaves and roots, seven hundred men thought it to be
little rice for food they were obliged to live
the enemy's horse surround them, and let them
the enemy would let them But did they
nor food at night they kept under trees, when
They had neither tents nor bedding, neither
ed on their route, having come to this way
with great difficulty. The next day they proceeded
Zemgali. The Viceroy's troops were kept together
them and hereinafter for some years the courage of
violent hatred of Aly Vely, he took service with
wounded and fell into their hands, and having a
rattas reward to take. Zlatafylippov was
cried down by his master. At night this Zlata-
way through the enemy, to Cutva, and they pro-
Vards Khar the next morning resolved to cut his
would stand by their master to the last. Aly
and General, and they one and all wore this that they
ther" Zlatafylippov called up the other discontent-
with me, and let us merit the Zlatafylippov toge-
our former friendship, make a new engagement

trede, not a little to surprise the Alabimattas. They naturally thought that he would be still more for-
midable with a well supplied army. The rains of
1712 had now set in. Bappa Pur Purudit determined
of Bengal before he left it. He succeeded by took
new ally, was anxious to get something more out
acveral thousand of tho best horse, and rode in
one day from Cutwa to Allooschedabad. Aly Verdy
Dicer Hubeeb had already plundereed the suburbs
of the city, and taken up less than two hours of
Ruprees from the house of Jangut Sett, the rich
burgher, with this sum he returnd. During his ab-
sence, tho Alabimatta General, alarimed at the ap-
pearance of the rains, had retreated as far as Beer-
poom, where Dicer Hubeeb overtook him and in-
stated on his returning to Cutwa. That place be-
came the head quarters of the Alabimattas for the
seasoon. Aly Verdy was confined to the East of
the Bhigiruttiee, and even the inhabitants of
Allooschedabad, not thinking themselves safe, sent
their effects across the Gangas, and many of the
Viceroy's family did the same. Dicer Hubeeb,
however, laid the whole country from Balala-
Hoogly, and down and plundered with the Alabimattas, came
to Burmali, under constant pursuit. On his ap-
proaching Calcutta, the English began to repair
their fortifications, and, for greater security, dug a
ditch round their settlement, called the Alabimatta

Ally Verdy living now assembled his Army,
Marched at the close of the rains to guard Cutta,
where the Thalirattas were encamped. He crossed
the river during the night by a bridge of boats
and fell upon their host in dawn. They were com-
pletely defeated, and fled first into Western
Hills, and then to Malidapore. He gave them no

"Without" of the other provinces

The victory was made extraordinary efforts to
these preparations in May arrived from India
and the artillery put in order. In the middle of
July the Rajahs' forces crossed the Indus,
to demand the ambar of revenue Aly Vaidya
wrote to the Emperor, that the Rajahs
possessions of a third of the country, and that their
revenue of the same Aly Vaidya
many who were obliged to keep up to oppose
them, but was therefore totally unable to transmit
the usual tribute, that this was intended the case, or
driven the Soodar of Quid to advance to the succ-
cessor of the province, but when he arrived at Pait-
ia he gave him such aids, that Aly Vaidya
more than happy to his departure than to his arrival
and under his rule also wrote to Bihir-row, their Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Rajahs, and asking him to
proceed to Bengal, and appeal to the Nizamore Elph-
iattas, or he should not be able to play him the

Dietrich The name is still preserved, though the ditch is now to be seen.

west, but pursuing them with vigor, drove them to
Balasore, and finally across the Chilika Lake entire-
ly out of the province.
But fresh disasters awaited him. Returning
victorious to Moorshedabad, he found two fresh
armies of Maharratta plunderers in its vicinity. Ra-
ghoojee, the Rajah of Nagpore, by the advice of
Orissa, the Master himself was entering Bengal in
Verry Khan was chasing his General through
another direction, and was now encamped not far
from the capital. Ballasee-row also came in at the
request of the Emperor, as he said, to expel the
Nagpore Maharratas, but Aly Verdy would most
gladly have been without his aid. Aly Verdy went
out to meet him as he advanced from Bhawal
Pore. After the first interview, which was very
friendly, the Viceroy requested his new ally to
join him in driving out Raghoojee. But the ob-
ject of Ballasee-row was not to defend, but to plun-
der, Bengal, he, therefore, demanded the chaurt of
the revenue of Behar, which he said had not been
paid for many years. The Viceroy was obliged to
submit, and to pay him the utmost course, which
he said was due. But even after he had been paid,
he hesitated to proceed against the other Dhahrate.
alone Raghoojee had in the mean time heard
ta army, and Aly Verdy was obliged to march
he hesitated to proceed against the other Dhahrate.
that there was a union between Ballasee and the

Viceroy, and thought it prudent to decamp. On Aly Verdy's approach, he struck his tents and fled into the mountains. Ballagee no sooner heard of this flight, than he immediately set out in pursuit of this body of his own countrymen, and gave every total defeat. Their tents, with all the plunder and horses captured by the rebels, were collected, fell into his hands, and they burnt the country in haste. Ballagee having thus quelled the rebellion, returned to his home at Alabaratas, and with the shout he had squeezed out of Aly Verdy, thought it time to depart also.

The Viceroy thus obtained some respite from
the *Mahratta*, but a more dreadful enemy now
appeared in his own camp. *Alustappa Khan* had
hitherto been his chief counsellor. To his major
officers he said that he had Hitlero defeated the
Government of Bengal, and it was
the *Mahratta*, but a more dreadful enemy now
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hitherto been his chief counsellor. To his major
officers he said that he had Hitlero defeated the
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SECTION X

retreated in haste to their own country
that their officers had been massacred, than they
had fled. In fact, they no sooner heard
that the *Mahratta* army had arrived at Cutwa, than they
left the camp, but found on his arrival at Cutwa, that the
eyes of the *Mahratta* general were going
to him, that he might feast his eyes
upon *Bahadur Khan*. He then marched off to join *Alus-*
ta, but sought him, that he might feast his eyes
upon *Bahadur Khan*. He would not move till the head of *Bahadur Khan*
lay. The Viceroy was advised to follow him, but
and rode on to Cutwa, where the *Mahratta* army
in the tent, put himself at the head of his brigade,
Alustappa Khan, on seeing how affairs were going
at length overcome, and every man was cut down
and officers, they sold their lives dear, but were
- their sabres, and fell upon the *Mahratta* General
those rebels. Instinctly his attendants drew
on his bleeding pointed out, exclaimed, "Fall upon
three times, which was the valiant *Bahadur*, and
Aly Verdy Khan rose from his throne, and saluted
treachery. As the *Mahratta* chief was advanced,
on the hint of their swords, as if they suspected
officers entered Aly Verdy's tent with their hands

been wounded. He received from it, and because such a bad night the elephant of Jyustaputroops he could collect, but the city would have Governor, Zyanood-deen, met him with the few took Jyongkyi, and encamped before Patna. The sand horses and as many foot, plundered Xasamahali, longtli he marched out of Bengal with eight thousand. At twelve hours in their pilgrimage to Aly Verdy. At noon they had done nothing to them, but they could to Roy's Generals to decompose their Master, and to his accounts. He then made proposals to the Vice-then lakhs of Trupceas, without any examination of rears, they were paid him to the extent of seven tling the Viceroys service, and demanded his authority, he publicly declared his intention of initiating, went to court but with a body of armed men. At noon arose between the parties Jyustaputra never but would retreat his forces to Bengal. Jcalouises trupta would not be content with this provision, and to conquer Bengal. He knew that Jyus- ters, and to overcome Bengal. He knew that Jyus- that he himself had been enabled to overcome Sagar. members that it was with the resources of Bihar the Viceroys was resolved not to grant. He re- imediately having the government of Bihar. This performance of his promise, and insisted on immorality his master Jyustaputra demanded the pecuniary to the Viceroys, who felt that his servant was not to the Viceroys, who made their suit to him, and had any thing to say, made their suit to him, and too big for a subject. The Zamindars, when they became Jaffrattas. Jyustaputra had now, however, become

was killed, and his troops were dispersed -

Zynood-deen met Mustapha in battle, the rebel two months to amuse him with hopes. Meanwhile not absolutely relying on him, but continued for as the price of his forbearance. The Viceroy did repented, that he must have three errors of Blunders, stain from invading the country, but he hardly at time, he sent to beg that Rungoojee would approach Bengal. With the view of gaining ood-deen, to watch Mustapha, and to prevent his small dilemma. He directed his son-in-law, Zynay having two enemies on his hands, was in no form a junction with his new friends. - The Viceroy also prepared to return to Behar and Mustapha on hearing of the arrival of the Marhattas had gone in pursuit of Mustapha, but hastened army, and approached Moorshedabad. Aly Verry plundered. He therefore entered Bengal with a large Bhaskur Pandit, his General, and to obtain more backward, he burned to revenge the death of in the invasion of Bengal. Rungoojee was not his master, he invited the Marhattas to join him. When Mustapha had resolved to revolt against

into the dominions of Oude.

now in his eye, was obliged to retreat, and fled. Sault on the city, but being wounded with an arrow, on the eighth, Mustapha made another assault, where daily skirmishes between the two armies, were daily skirmishes between the two armies, however, panic struck and fled. For seven days, however, his troops, not seeing their Chief, were as usual,

The province of Cuttack was still in possession
of the Mahrattas, and Aly Verdy was determined
to expel them from it. He deputed one of his best
generals, Major Jaffer, on this expedition. Jaffer
advanced to Midnapore, but gave himself up to
enjoyment, and on the approach of the enemy, re-
turned to Burdwan. Attaullah Khan, an officer in
this army, however, met and defeated them. A
fanatic, who had for some time accompanied him,
gave him hopes of becoming Viceroys, and he took

Zaynooddeen

the upholders of his two grandsons, the children of
enjoyed, the Vicroy celebrated with great pomp
In the short interval of peace which he now
spent in Durbangā in Bengal with the thousand
leagues with the Mahrattas, and they returned with
ous commanders, who, he found, had formed a
Soon after, Aly Verdy dismissed his two treacherous
generals, and fled to their own country
Cuttack, the Mahrattas were entirely defeated with
A decisive engagement was at length fought at
Surdar Khan, he would have been taken prisoner
of the Vicroy's Generals, Shumshere Khan and
Jaffar was worsted, and but for the treachery of two
Several engagements were fought, in which Ruggoo-
nes prepared to meet each other after the rains
had hungily message to the Mahrattas, and both par-
ties delivered from one enemy, sent as
long himself delivered from the same.

to determine his Master. He drew Meer Jaffer in-
to his plans by promising to give him the province
of Behar, but that General soon after withdrew
from the scheme by the advice of his best friends
Aly Verdy no sooner heard of this new act of
treachery than he hastened to the scene, and im-
mediately dismissed both Meer Jaffer, and Atta-
ullah Khan from his service. Though he was
weakened by the loss of the two Generals and of
part of their troops, he gave the Mahratta battle,
spared not of the court. He reflected on the in-
capacity of his two brothers, and the great age of
his Uncle, and the thought came into his mind
that with a little exertion, he might become Vic-
roy. For this purpose, he wrote to Aly Verdy
and that they ought either to be subdued, or to be
constantly increasing their troops, at Durbania,
and that therefore to the public service, he asked permis-
sion thereto to receive them and their followers
into his army. His object was to increase his
troops that he might be prepared to struggle for
the throne. The Vicroy, with some reluctance,
consented. Zinood-deen sent three Envoyes to in-
diamely, Shimshere Khan and Sudar Khan, were
to say, that the two Generals he had dismissed,
had therefore to the public service, he asked permis-
sion that they ought either to be subdued, or to be
constantly increasing their troops, at Durbania,
and that therefore to the public service, he asked permis-
sion that they ought either to be subdued, or to be
attached to the army. His object was to increase his
troops that he might be prepared to struggle for
the throne. The Vicroy, with some reluctance,
consented.

Janus of 1748

beat them and intended to Allootshedabad before the
part of their troops, he gave the Mahratta battle,
weakened by the loss of the two Generals and of
oolah Khan from his service. Though he was
mediately dismissed both Meer Jaffer, and Atta-
ullah Khan however awated him. His Ne-
phew, Zinood-deen, the Governor of Behar, in a
late visit to the capital had been struck with the
splendour of the court. He reflected on the in-
capacity of his two brothers, and the great age of
his Uncle, and the thought came into his mind
that with a little exertion, he might become Vic-
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consented. Zinood-deen sent three Envoyes to in-

with him, he is lengthened, and till the winter
between dy's to diversify his time. When out
several by this road, they to intend him for se-
and him return, he being before till he is
but he could not separate himself from his gold
leaved on a little horse which was ready for him,
unreared Governor. This old man might have
pleas, sent for Henry Almend, the captain of the
slum-herd which, after having run-rided the

town, they were already in possession of the city
as ours, but it was too late to recruit the trou-
ps, and the Governor's servants drew their
rifles, and every of them ran round the town
so quickly and well as to give them victory
the soldiers who had been intrusted to defend, and
now as we can find in any history of that battle
as will ride with those, and which the Governor
had, on their command by the general was carried
in a. This victory of the first day passed well in
that which only he, or no one else, could have
wages of confidence in him, he returned to receive a
re-petition to the Governor, but it, being excepted, and a
council appointed for the two Generals, to say them
so soon as it came and their forces soon after, a time
and three directions that both should be present and
at it them. The one received with much regret,
for whom was presented on to him; the other and
both of troops to the banks of the river. The
terms had been settled, this intended with a long
time the Greeks to write him, since when the

The Viceroy, having equipped an army of fifteen thousand horse and eight thousand foot, set off to meet the rebels. The Alahartas immediately changed their plans, and, instead of plundering the country, proceeded by rapid marches through the hills, in the hope of joining the Afghans before the Viceroy's arrival. Shumshere Khan and his forces, however, were soon deserted by all who could afford to leave it.

But the aged Viceroy never lost his presence of mind. He prepared himself for the crisis. He advised the inhabitants of Moorshedabad to take cover with their goods and their families, and the care of themselves by moving across the great river with their horses and carts. He also sent word to the capital that he had entered Bengal, and threatened his enemies with the same punishment which he had inflicted upon them before. His old enemies, the Alahartas, under Major Hu-

was lost. While these events happened at Patna, that his daughter was a captive, and that Bengal heard that his brother and nephew were slain, Ali Verdy Khan was deeply affected when he forty thousand foot and the same number of horsemen troops, and soon had under their command their forces of these Afghans traitors. With the plunder they had thus obtained they immediately increased the value of seventy lakhs of Rupees. They also dug up jewels to a large amount, in various parts of his house, as he successively confessed, under the rack,

Sirdar Khan moved down with their forces from Patna to Bar where the Malharatras met them. It appears to have been the genius of Meer Hubeeb. It had contrived the whole of this plan, which had received the march upon Bengal. On his arrival, he and the murderer of Zyanood-deen, the capture of Patna, and the Maharratta Chief received the two Afghan Generals, but after the usual compliments, they had engaged in the under-taking only at his request, that they had performed their promise, by taking Patna and putting the Governor to death, that they had now come into the field, ready to that they had wanted their arrastra, and that they would not let him off, unless he paid down forty lakhs of Rupees. Meer Hubeeb, never at a loss for an expedient, caused a report to be spread that the Viceroys army was at hand, and in the confusion which this news created, he contrived to escape by the payment of only two lakhs of Rupees. This dispute between the two parties was decided in favour of the Viceroys, because it prevented a union of the two armies, in the battle which took place the next day. In this battle the rebels fell, as completely victorious, both the Viceroys place of the two armies, in the battle which took place the next day. In this battle the rebels fell, and their heads were cut off and fastened to the foot of his elephant. It is true, that during the

Buddnabope. But when every preparation had been completed, he resolved to encamp during the rains at that ever to deliver the country from those free-men of the rains, but being now more anxious retired across the Bagmati, on the commence- again to advance with his army. He had hitherto usual career of plunder. Aly Verdy was obliged again emerged from the woods, and began his sooner taken his departure, than Major Hubeeb returned towards his capital. But he had no them over the mountains and through the forests, he returned with hunting them to a pitched battle. Wounded with many approach, so that he found it impossible to bring except the Alapattas from Orissa. They led at this again at the head of his army, and proceeded to again at little repose, placed himself Aly Verdy, after a little repose, placed himself the poor perished

committed to them, the officers routed, while enormous fortunes by plundering the provinces came whom he employed were allowed to amass character of Aly Verdy's government. The pore. We are thus enabled to understand the in the secondary situation of founder of Bagmali, amassing fortune had been amassed while he was lacke of Ruppees in money, besides jewels. This dabbad accordingly with a sum not short of seventy the capital before his return. He left Lahore - ordered that the traitor should be expelled from really incurred at this second act of treachery, and had promised to join them. The Viceroys was natu-

made, the unfortunate Vierey was alarmed with a new act of treachery.

not been able to send a single Bupee of tribute to their incursions injured the revenues, that he had the ravages of the Malabartas so greatly had could not but see that the country was ruined by in the first battle, had always been victorious, he labored ten years, and though the Viceroys, except Both parties were now tired of the war. It had

troops to Aloorashedabad they constantly loudly, he returned with his them, and pursued them through Orissa, but as the with the Malabartas, completely overthrew force he was fully recovered. There he joined bat-head of his troops, and to march to Aliduapore before was obliged, therefore, to put himself at the prepared to make another attack on Bengal. Aly sooner heard of his dangerous state, than they who Malabartas and Alor Hubeeb in Orissa, to never, and his life was for some time despatched for the recovery of his grandson, threw him into a cage him with his joy covered him with kisses. The excess of his joy ill conduct, Aly Verdy fell on his neck and when they met, instead of reproaching him for old Viceroys, did to see his rebellious grandson when more ardour to meet his miseries than the ridicule of his own servants. No lover could have become so outrageous in his joy, as to exact the place. When Aly Verdy heard of this event, he spared or violence, and caused him safely to the deputy Gouvernor took him prisoner without blood-house when the engagement began. Thereafter

nothing of this year. He had been adopted by Ne-granadon, Ekram ood-dowlah, died at the beginning of this year, leaving his wife so much care, began at once to sink. His wife fabric of his greatness, which he had built up after the Alaharatta peace, till the year 1756, when nothing worthy of note occurred in his reign.

Rattas were almost forgotten

the country revived, and the ravages of the Alaharatta were repaired. By such constant care and attention, fixed for it, every hour of the day had some duty, and every day had some duty regularly, and his talents in peace during the last five years during the first ten years of his reign, so he showed in his power. As he had shown his ability in war men, and encouraged agriculture by every means while he had led, advanced money to the husbandmen, wages which he had been burnt, called back those it he had been a young man. He required the village to repair the ravages of the war as vigorously as time. Though far advanced in life, he set himself to the Alaharatta in 1751, enjoyed some breathing space with Aly Verdy Khan living thus made peace with

entirely to the Alaharatta

last acts of his life, yielded the province of Orissa, that is, in the year 1755, Aly Verdy, as one of the year after the treaty. Within four years after, his services, reacheously put him to death the Alaharatta allies, not having any farther need of Aly Verdy, and was become the ruler of Orissa, but he was not long to enjoy this triumph.

waish, joined her entreaties to that of the friend and servant. The wife of Newash, Gees mother of Serajood-dowla, went herself to the mosque to avoid seeing it. His aged wife, the grand-city and went out hunting to Rangabal, that he instead of forbidding this act of violence, he left the mission of his master, Newash Alahomed I. He repiled, that it could not be done without the people. He then asked his grandfather's permission to put Hussein Kooly Khan to death. Aly Verdy of that household in open day, before all the powers to that city, who assassinated the Nephew them. To effect this, he first sent one of his sold. He had conceived a violent hatred of Husseini Kooly Khan, the deputy Governor of Dacca, and of his family, and determined to destroy which rendered the profligate youth still more this eighteenth year, took no notice of these excesses, him. He found and loathed old grandfather, now as well as on men. When the people of the city and committed every kind of violence on females streets of Moorshedabad with his lewd companions, no one dared to contradict him. He paraded the grandfather. He was indulged in every vice, and began, as we have stated, completely spoiled by hisood-dowla, the other grandson of the Viceroy, had on the loss of this son, lost his own reason. Seraj- waish Alahomed, the Nephew of Aly Verdy, who,

also should be set on fire, who could put out the
had enough to do on land, and asked, if the sea
English at Calcutta, but he always replied that he
Pha Khan, frequently met him to attack the
east degree praiseworthy His General, Musta-
years, his administration in peace was in the high-
own treacherous Generals During the last five
days fighting either with his foreign foes, or with his
throne of Bengal, he was constantly in the field,
age. During ten years after, he ascended the
of his troops, when he was seventy-five years of
suming the Marathas through Orissa at the head
of character, and of these he gave proof by pur-
in war and in peace He possessed great energy
Ally Verdy was a man of first rate ability, both

Nephews, died on the 9th April, 1766

bowed down with sorrow for the death of his two
hearted with the conduct of his grandson, and
grave in two months, and Ally Verdy, broken
Ahmed, Governor of Poonah, was carried to his
died almost immediately after, his brother, Syud
Ally Verdy, for these atrocious murders Newasli
Alapomedan historian, tell on the guilty family of
time and butchered The curse of God, says the
His blind brother was dragged forth at the same
, brought out, and hacked to pieces before his eyes
Hussein Kooly Khan, and ordered him to be
home from this interview, passed by the house of
yield his conquest Serajood Dowla, as he went
great Overcome by their prayers, he appeared to

he was obliged to submit to their terms, and to period, though he had repeatedly defeated them, from conquerors Bengal. Yet at the end of that had struggled for ten years to keep the Alahartas by Khas, a valiant soldier, and a able statesman, A great revolution was now at hand. Aly Ver-

SECTION XI

may have some hope for yourselves days on good terms with his grandmother, you you find that Sereyoodowla remains for three them to his successor, he replied, if after my death some of his servants asked him to recommend after it was too late. Then, on his dying bed, monasteries of vice. He became sensible of his error foolish foundress for his grandson, who became his doosatan. The great error of his reign was his would become master of all the shores of Hindhis tears, that after his death, the Europeans his grandson bore to the English, and he declared pass into their hands. He knew the hatred which mind, that the kingdom he had acquired would to repel the Alahartas. He had a passage in his outlandish from them, when he required money security. On only two occasions did he exact the French, Dutch and English enjoyed peace and trade of the Native merchants. During his reign, broke with them, in destroying all the maritime at sea, which he knew would be employed, it he frames. He alluded to the power of the English

Serajood Dowla took possession of the throne of Bengal and Bihar on the 10th of April, 1756. The Emperor of Delhi was reduced to so low a condition, that the new Viceregy did not consider it necessary to ask for any firman from him. The first act of his Government was to send his troops to plunder his Aunt, the widow of Nawab Ali-ahmed, of all her treasures. Her husband had accumulated immense wealth during his sixteen years' Government of Dacca, and she succeeded to

In the year before his death, he had been compelled to resign one of the three Soobahs of his government, that of Orissa, to them. His throne was now filled by a youth of twenty-four, proud, cruel, weak and profligate, who had no other object than to renew that Bengal and Behar should long remain in his possession. The Alahartas were ready, now that the renowned Aly Verdy was dead, to renew their incursions, and there was every prospect that the country would pass into their cruel hands, but Divine Providence had otherwise ordered. Aly Verdy had not the remotest idea of ever becoming Lord of India. He proposed to despatch with some minuteness the steps by which the English should have given to the English, who at the death of Aly Verdy had not the empire of Hindooostan, was now to be finally transferred to Bengal, and even dered affairs. The kingdom of Bengal, and even that of Bihar, but Divine Providence had otherwise ordered that the country would pass into their cruel hands, that the remnant of Aly Verdy was dead, to renew their incursions, and there was every prospect that the country would pass into their cruel hands, but the English, who had no other object than to renew that Bengal and Behar should long remain in his possession. The Alahartas were ready, now that the renowned Aly Verdy was dead, to renew their incursions, and there was every prospect that the country would pass into their cruel hands, but the English, who had no other object than to renew that Bengal and Behar should long remain in his possession. The Alahartas were ready, now that the renowned Aly Verdy was dead, to renew their incursions, and there was every prospect that the country would pass into their cruel hands, but the English, who had no other object than to renew that Bengal and Behar should long remain in his possession.

ho would prove no better than Jersey-good down
Sokut Jungs, and though it was almost certain that
on the throne in his stead. Their eyes fell upon
looked about for some one whom they might place
men of the State, unable to bear these outrages,
perly nor any female's honour safe. Who could
and 'gruelty', so that neither was any man's pro-
vice. They urged him daily to acts of insidious
licentious habits, who encouraged him in every
and Generals, and took into favour some men of
sions, dismissed all his Grandfather's old servants
peace. Jersey good down immediately on his success
was clear that they could not long remain at
them were equally rash, cruel and foolish, and it
fore his Cousin became the Soebedar. Both of
Jung, who entered on the government a little be-
and his province of Pooncah. To his son, Sokut
Verry, and bequeathed all his wealth, his troops,
ed, as no have said, a mount or two before Ally
Serd Ahmed, the Uncle of Jersey good down, di-

liver up Kiasendass without delay
new works, but to pull down the old, and to de-
to Mr. Drake, ordering him not only to erect no
hatred of the English. He wrote a series of letters
the throne, who had always a clericalized the utmost
long in reaching the ears of the hot youth now on
their fortification. This circumstance was not
Caleutta. The English, therefore, began to repair
troops at Chittagong to the English had at
coast, and they had ten times as many European

most within forty yards of the wall. The garrison
become so secure, that houses had been built all
fortifications to go to decay. They had indeed,
for more than sixty years, and had allowed their
peasants he found there in custody

the factory of Cosimbazar, and placed the Euro-
peans's delay. On his way down, he planned to
army to march against Calcutta, without a mo-
out. He ordered the camp to break up, and the
in his dominions, and he threatened to root them
bouiring State offenders, and forcibly ridg themselves
ed all bounds. He charged the English with har-
ders. On receiving this answer his rage exceed-
that he would not comply with the Viceroy's or-
which he had sent. It stated in firm language,
Drake, the Governor of Calcutta, to the letter
when Seraj-ood-dowla received the reply of Jaf-
mali, and was preparing to cross the Ganges,
Cousin. The army had proceeded as far as Bay-
immediately assembled his army and put it in mo-
Seraj-ood-dowla discovered the conspiracy. He
it could not but succeed

spriacy was forthwith formed, and an Envoy was
sent to Delhi to beg the Emperor's Intercession, ap-
pointing him Nazim of these provinces. The Pe-
tition was accompanied by a promise to send a
corse of Rupees a year to the Emperor, and hence
it could not but succeed

there was no safety but in flight. The number of
horses, of whom no one understood his duty, said
determined what should be done. The military of
with great fury. A council of war was held to
houses around the fort were set on fire and blasted
the fort. During the night some of the largest
en, and the English were obliged to retire within
killed and more wounded, the outworks were tak-
on the fortifications. During this day many were
them, that scarcely any one dared to leave himself
near the walls, and kept up so brisk a fire from
all directions. They took possession of the houses
the town, and on the next day made an attack in
On the 17th, the Viceroys troops surrounded

retired and encamped at Dua-Dua

such a shower of balls among his troops, that they
had thrown up a redoubt there, which sent
it advanced guard reached Critpore, but the Eng-
answer, continued his march. On the 16th June,
extremiate them, and instead of retreating any
roy would listen to nothing, he was resolved to
and offered large sums of money. But the Vice-
therefore, sent repeated letters to beg for peace,
saw that they had no chance of resistance, they
men, and a good train of artillery. The English
attack the town with an army of 40 or 50,000
ty. Berry good powder was now marching down to
powder was old and damaged, the guns were rus-
men, of whom only sixty were Europeans. The
consisted at this time of one hundred and seventy

native who had crowded into the fort was so great, that the provisions it contained could not have lasted a week, hence it was resolved to embark first the women and then the men, early the next morning, on board the vessels which were lying off the fort, and to abandon the town. But there was no one great mind in the fort to direct these movements. Every one wished to command, and none would obey. By the time the women were embarked, a general panic seized both those who were in the fort and the boatmen. Every one rushed to the beach, the boatmen hastened to push off, and each one, thinking only of himself, leaped into the first boat he could seize. The Governor, Mr. Drake, and the Military Commandant, were among the first to fly, in a few moments, every boat was gone, some to the ships, and some over to Howrah, while more than half the garrison and gentlemen were left behind. As soon as it was known that the Governor had deserted his post, the rest assembled and chose Mr. Holwell for their Chief. The ships on which the fugitives had embarked, proceeded about two miles down the river and then anchored. On the 19th of June, the enemy made another attack, but were repulsed. Signals were made to the ships to come up and rescue the garrison, which might easily have been done, but during the two days in which the fort held out, those on board never made one effort to save those whom they had abandoned.

One hope was yet left. The Royal George was anchored off Chittapore, and Mr. Holwell sent two gentlemen to order her down to the fort, but on her way she took the ground, and could not be got off. Thus the last hope of the unfortunate garrison was lost. On the night of the 19th, the enemy set fire to the rest of the houses round the fort. The 20th the attack was renewed with more vigour than before. Mr. Holwell, seeing resistance vain, sent a letter to Manikchund, the Viceroy's General, to sue for peace. At four, in the afternoon, one of the enemy's troops made a signal to desist from firing, and the General, stopping the fire of their guns. But they had no sooner done so, than the enemy rushed up close to the walls, and began to scale them. They set to work to pullage the houses. At five, they set to work to pullage the houses. At five, in an hour the fort was in their possession, and ropes good and dowlia arrived in a dooly, and the English were brought before him. Mr. Holwell's hands were bound, but the Viceroy ordered them to be loosed, assuring him that not a hair of his head should be touched. At the same time he expressed great surprise, that such a handful of men should have held out so long against an army four hundred times more numerous. He held a الدر- برونگت before him as one of the reasons given for this attack on the English, that they had bar in the open air, and ordered Kissendass to be pressed hard. He held out so long against an army four hundred times more numerous.

harboured this man, it was supposed that he would have been severely punished, but the N-a-
his camp, leaving the fort in charge of a Native of
ficer. There were at the time one hundred and
forty six European prisoners, including one lady
and twelve wounded officers. The Commandant
sought for some place where they might be plac-
ed in security for the night. There was in the
fort at this time a room, eighteen feet long by
fourteen, with only one window at each end to ad-
mit air, in which turbulent soldiers used to be
confined. Into this small chamber, the Native
dares thrust all the European prisoners in the hot-
test month of the year. Notting could exceed
the horrors of that night. The prisoners were
soon oppressed with unendurable heat, and the
water they received from the guards only served
to reach the window to catch a breath of air, in their
anguish they entreated the guards to fire on them
and end their misery. Gradually one after an-
other sank down dead on the floor, and the re-
mainer, standing on this heap of bodies, had
more room to breathe in, and thus a few survi-
vors, standing on this heap of bodies, had
only twenty three were found alive, out of one
hundred and forty five.

On his arrival at Allorasheedaab, Seraj-ood-dow.
Upon his arrival at the town of Serampore
the Danes obtained a grant of land, and laid the
English expelled from Bengal, namely in 1756,
the same year in which Calcutta was taken, and
French; by the payment of three and a half In
paying four lakhs and a half of Rupees, and the
English, if they refused The Dutch escaped by
threatening to treat them as he had done the
and contributions of the Dutch and the French,
ed the Hooghly on the 2d July, and sent to de-
then marched back to Allorasheedaab He cross-
Calcutta, changed its name to Aly-nugur, and
odd days remained nine days in the vicinity of
only half a lakh of Rupees were found in it. Seraj-
point out the treasury To the Viceregy's surprise,
poured, and he was sent for and requested to
those who were confined in the Black Hole, and
greatest indifference Mr. Holwell was one of
the morning of the 21st June, he manifested the
the Nabob was informed of the circumstance on
left in charge of the fort for the night When
upon the Hindoo, Alamicchund, who had been
ness, till the next morning, the whole blame rests
But he knew nothing of this deed of dark-
passed as a master of cruelty chiefly on this ac-
men in all countries, and Seraj-ood-dowla has
which keeps the event fresh in the memory of
to the capture of Calcutta It is this atrocity
of the Black Hole, which gave such deep horror

When the news of the calamities which had befallen Calcutta reached Madras, the Governor and Council were filled with alarm. They saw nothing but danger on every side—*for a war*, "h

on his placing himself at the head of the army
and became so drunk that he could not sit
erect. His officers came after him, and insisted
that they contrived to seat him on an elephant, with a
servant to support him, and advanced him to the
edge of the moat. He had no sooner arrived
than a ball from the opposite army struck
him on the forehead, and he sank dead in the howl-
ing. His troops, on seeing him fall, broke their
ranks and fled. Two days after, Molokan Tal, the
Viceroy's General, took possession of Pootnaap,
and all the treasure found in it, amounting to
nearly ninety lakhs of Rupees, together with So-
serayood dorvala who had not ventured into the battle,
indeed, he had not advanced farther than Rambagh,
but he took great credit to himself for the victo-
ry, and returned to Moorshedabad in great pomp
, We now resume the affairs of the English, which
had been entirely ruined by the capture of Cal-
cutta. At Drake, after he had so shamefully de-
serted his countrymen, sent to request succor
from Aladias, and remained with his companions
on the ships, near the mouth of the river, where
many died of disease

half a mile of Clive's encampment, and fired upon his troops, and on the 2nd February passed within sight of January he crossed the river at Hoogly with his army to march instantly to Calcutta. On the 30th of Hoogly, he flew into a rage, and ordered his heard that Clive had taken and plundered his port at first with much pleasure, but as soon as he saw that Seraj-odd-dowla, it is said, hastened to their advice the Nabob, and to conclude a treaty of peace. to ask them to mediate between the English and of Calcutta, he sent to the Setts at Illooreahedabab appears that as soon as he had gained possession wealthily place, of great trade, and captured it. It ships and troops up to Hoogly, which was then after the retaking of Calcutta, therefore, he sent two days peace, unless he was frightened into it. Two days Clive knew well that the Nabob would not make

SECTION XII

of scarcely a man

1757 This was Calcutta regained with the loss surrendered to the Admiral on the 2d of January, him, and cannonaded it for two hours, when it by land to Calcutta, but the ships arrived before laster at Illooreahedabab Clive now marched up hundred men in it, and made all haste to join his to remain even there, he left a garrison of five a day, he took flight and fled to Calcutta. Afraid a ball having passed through Almickchund's how soon brought his guns to bear on the enemy, and

tents at the back of the town Clive's army mustered about 700 Europeans and 1200 Natives, the Naqob's troops numbered about 40,000 Serai-kod dwala had no sooner arrived, than Clive sent to offer him peace, and he declared his willingness to make a treaty. Several other meetings took place between the English Envoys and the Naqob, but though his professions were peaceful, they saw that he was not sincere. His arrival had alarmed the Natives around Calcutta, so that they fled, and provisions began to be scarce with them. Clive found it necessary, therefore, to board the Admiral's Ship, on the night of the 4th February, and proceeded six hundred sailors from the English Camp. The whole force consisted of 1350 men, all the troops were under arms, and at four they were in full march towards the Naqob, at two, all the troops were under arms, and him. He landed with them at one in the morning, before he had got ashore, he sent a messenger to attack the Naqob. He proceeded on foot to the Admiral's Ship, on the night of the 4th February, and proceeded six hundred sailors from the camp, so dense that no one could see three yards before him. The English, however, marched those fog so common at the close of the cold season, arose, so dense that no one could see three miles just as the day dawned, one of boldy proceeded to attack an army twenty times Europeans and 800 Sepoys, and with these Clive took his camp. The whole force consisted of 1350 men, all the troops were under arms, and at four they were in full march towards the Naqob, at two, all the troops were under arms, and him. He landed with them at one in the morning, before he had got ashore, he sent a messenger to attack the Naqob. He proceeded on foot to the Admiral's Ship, on the night of the 4th February, and proceeded six hundred sailors from the camp, so dense that no one could see three yards before him. The English, however, marched those fog so common at the close of the cold season, arose, so dense that no one could see three miles just as the day dawned, one of boldy proceeded to attack an army twenty times

ment which could be depended on, and that Cal-
saw that it was impossible to make any arrange-
ment which would arrive, he might annul such a treaty, Clive
but that if a French General of superior rank
that he was very willing to agree to the proposal,
other. The Governor of Chandermagore repented,
dia, that is, that neither party should attack the
French that there should be a neutrality in In-
nations reached Calcutta, Clive proposed to the
which the news of the war between these two

Nabob, before he proceeded to attack the French
xious, therefore, to free himself entirely from the
is Clive had under his command, and he was an-
had so many European troops at Chandermagore
between the English and the French. The French
Clive knew that he had broken out in Europe
desiring that the English were now victorious, but
these terms were very favourable to him, consi-
tlic value of those which had been destroyed
the goods which had been taken, and to make good
in mind. The Nabob also engaged to restore all
and they had leave to fortify Calcutta, and to elect
single through the country, as exempt from duty,
formally engaged, their mercantile, in its pri-
the English obtained all the privileges they had
which was signed on the 3rd February. By it,
heartily sick of the war, and agreed to a treaty,
for months attack, but Seringood Dowla was now
distance of eight miles. Clive made preparations
to detail, and immediately removed his camp to the

cutta could not see save where the French kept so large a garrison at Chandernagore. He knew that Serajood Dowlah had made peace only through fear, and that he would declare war on the frater occidentis. In due time the French, and had sent some troops to assistance Clive did not, however, like to attack their settlement without the Nabob's permission, but he evaded every request which was made him for leave to do so. Admiral Watson attacked them a letter to say that, all the troops which he had expected, were arrived, and that he might write him a letter to say that, all the waters in the Ganges would not put it out. This alarmed Serajood-Dowlah to such a degree, that on the 10th March, 1757, he wrote a letter to the French soldiers in the Ganges, telling them that all would kindle such a war in his country, that all would be kindled if he had done what he had done. This alarmed Serajood-Dowlah to such a degree, that he marched up his army by land to Chandernagore, leaving to attack the French, and immediately marched up his army by land to Chandernagore, while Admiral Watson proceeded up the river with his ships, and anchored them off the town. Clive had yet been engaged in India. The place fell after a siege of nine days. It has been frequently hinted that the loss of Chandernagore arose from treachery, and that the English corrupted the French soldiers or officers. This report arose from

on the 19th August, 1757

and the first English coin of Bengal was struck pieces. A mint was also erected in the same year, it was found gradually to cost two crores of Rupees, it could not make any alteration in it, though the sum which it would cost, but having once begun it, the plan was laid down, he had no idea of taking the year 1757, and pushed it on with vigour till the nation which no Native army should be able to lost no time after the treaty in putting up a fortification which no Native army should be able to take. He accordingly began the present Fort, in Calcutta, which was so easily taken by the Nabob, for more than sixty years, for the old Fort of Calcutta, which they had been keeping in vain those privileges which they had been given and a fort English were permitted to erect a mint and a fort By the treaty made with Serjeood Dowla the English were permitted to erect a mint and a fort at his own door

that he might himself with his own hand record it coming from a traitor. This so affected Terreneau France, but he returned it with contempt, as and sent some of it home to his aged father in wards made a little money in the English Service, pointed out the channel to him. This man after Renaud, the Governor, went over to Clive and the French Service, disgraced for some cause with known to but few. One Terreneau, an Officer in but had left one narrow channel open, which was had blocked up part of the river by sinking boats, nor, to prevent the progress of the English ships, the following circumstances. The French Gover-

Chive, having now established the Taghish in
terests by force, saw clearly that they could be
maintained, only by the same means. He perceiv-
ed from the beginning that the English could not
stand still, but must go forward. He was anxious
that the French should not again obtain a footing
in Bengal. Bussy, a French Commander in the
Decau, had made large conquests and incurred
much power. While Serey odd down was process-
ing, friendship to the English, he was inviting
Bussy to come up and attack them, and some of
his letters were interpreted by Chive. He had
been humbled by the English, and he could, therefore,
not, never forgive them. His passions burst out
from time to time with great fury. One day he
would threaten to impale Mr. Watts, the Resident
at his Court, the next day, he would send him an
honoratory dress. One day he would tear up Chive's
letters in a rage, the next, he would send him a
humble apology. The English left there could
be no security for them, while this headstrong
youth continued to govern Bengal. While they
had estranged their minds from him by his ca-
gers of the Nabob's court addressed them. He
should do to secure themselves, some of the off-
icer turned over in their own minds what they
were turning to govern Bengal. While they
had estranged their minds from him by his ca-
gers of the Nabob's court addressed them. He
had estranged their minds from him by his ca-

books' officers during the months of April and May,
He carried on a secret negotiation with the Na-
tionalities only served to increase his ardour
But Clive had a strong and daring mind, and dif-
fused such up and depose the ruler of the Country
those who had hitherto been humble traders, to
Admiral Watson thought it a very bold step, for
men, hesitated to join the confederacy Even
members of Council, who were almost all weak
aided it, they might obtain advantages The
revolution, even without them, and that if they
The English saw, therefore, that there would be a
ood-dowla, and place Major Jaffer on the throne
to bring up his English troops, to depose Seraj
merchants It was these men who besought Clive
with Omeilia and Khosra Wazir, both wealthy
the treasurer of the army and a commanding it,
powerful Sets, the imperial bankers, Major Jaffer,
tors of revenue. The prime movers were the
tion How could they & they were mere Collector-
any other distinct lid any share in this revolution
minders of Burdwan, or Nudde, or Bijnor, or
the most positive terms that not one of the Ze-
Serajood dowla, it is necessary here to state in
English to take the country and deliver them from
idea that it was their Zemindars who invited tho
tribe of the English As the Hindoos have in
dowla, and they sent secretly to ask the assis-
solved, however, at all hazards to depose Serajood-
in that hope they were disappointed They ie-

Every thing being ready, Clive wrote a letter to
Berasood downla, recounted the injuries he had
done the English, and charged him with having
violated the treaty. He stated that the compen-
sation he had promised had not been paid, and
that he had invited the French to come, in and ex-
-pel the English. He ended by saying, that he
was coming in person to Alourahabad to submit
their differences to the judgment of the chief men
of the Court. The Vicerey was alarmed with the
style of this letter, and still more with the news
that Clive was advancing, and he marched down
with his army to Plassey. Clive set his troops in
motion early in June, 1757. On the 17th they
reached Cutwa, and the next day invested and
took the Fort. On the 19th theians set in with
great violence. Clive was in doubt whether to
cross over and fight the Nabob or to return; for
theie was no sign of Tippoo's arrival, and not even a
letter from him. He called a council of war, and
they determined against fighting Clive at first ap-
pealed of their judgment, but after having weighed
the matter closely, he resolved to hazard all,
and engaged. He saw well that if he should now
turn back after having advanced so far, the inter-
est of the English would be ruined in Bengal
At sunrise, on the 22d June, the army began to
cross the river, and the troops were all landed on
the opposite bank by four in the afternoon. They
crossed the river, and the troops were all landed on
the opposite bank by four in the afternoon. They
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had engaged. He saw well that if he should now
turn back after having advanced so far, the inter-
est of the English would be ruined in Bengal

In the battle of Plassey, which used the des-
tiny of India, the English lost only twenty of their
European troops, and forty of their Native Sepoys;
in killed and wounded. After the engagement,
Ameer Jaffer visited Clive, and congratulated him
on his victory. They then marched together into
Allorehedabad, and Ameer Jaffer took possession
of the royal place. The chief men of the city
and the officers of state assembled there. A Dur-
bar was held, and Clive, rising from his seat, took
thee after by the hand, and setting him on the
throne, saluted him as Nabob of Bengal, Behar
and Orissa. They then proceeded to the treasu-
ry, with several European gentlemen, and Ram-
chand, Cheve's Dewan, and Nabuhiissen, his Moon-

dawn from Batna

With two thousand houses and half a mile, at eight the next morning
this Officer and his mistress to attend him, but they
had already left him. He then summoned
the Collector of Customs and Law Officers to his house, and
they came up the river, intending to join Mr. Law, the
French General, to whom he had written to come
and at three in the morning led to Bhowanigula.
There he embarked on some boats and proceeded.
Gold and as many jewels as they could carry,
some favourites on covered carts, with as much
the dead of the night, he placed his consort and
palace, and then took a separate resolution. In
day he examined almost alone and deserted in this
his own Father-in-law forsook him. For a whole
day apart, each one to his own house, and even
this Officer and his mistress to attend him, but they
had already left him. He then summoned
the Collector of Customs and Law Officers to his house, and
they came up the river, intending to join Mr. Law, the
French General, to whom he had written to come
and at three in the morning led to Bhowanigula.
There he embarked on some boats and proceeded.
Gold and as many jewels as they could carry,
some favourites on covered carts, with as much

the Company for the public losses, fifty lakhs to agreed that one hundred lakhs should be paid to losses from the treasury of Moorshedabad. It was from Bengal. It now remained to make good their and their rivals, the French, had been expelled by good down, and made a Nabob of their own, ruined their factory, but defeated their enemy, Se Bengal, By June, 1757, they had not only recovered, but were plundered, and they had lost all footing in cruelly murdered, their trade destroyed, and their officers tortured. In June, 1756, their factory had been The English had now recovered from their mis-

of Rupees on his brother's share
than sixty, was able soon after to spend nine lakhs punissen, whose monthly salary was not more than forty Rupees a month, died ten years after, with and Nulukissen, the writer, afterwards Riazah Ali, a fortune of one crore and a quarter of Rupees, in sixty Rupees a month, died ten years after, with unprofitable, for Jamchand, who then received only, it is said, twenty thousand rupees. In this respects of Rupees in Gold, silver and jewels. He chand and Nulukissen, appropriated this wealth further, till it came to Emir beg Khan, Framji, it is said, that he was not less than eight called from Clive's kiosk ledge. In this respects of Rupees in Gold and silver. But the historian in the female apartments, which was extremely kept treasury, just before it as an inner treasury kept of those times stated, that this was only the outer where, but did not find in it more than two crores

sun, one of the most profigate men of the age, al nap after a large dose of opium. His son, Meerbrough to the city, Meerbaffer had taken his usual journeyed him back to Moorshedabad. When he was plundered him of all his gold and jewels, and consequently have spoken to, but dear to his critics, they to these men, whom a week before he would sacrifice seized him. He used the most humble entreaties then in pursuit of him, and they came up and gave information of his arrival to those who were landed at Rangmahal to look some good for his wife Serajood Dowli, after leaving Bhogwadgolah,

settle in the province

and that the French should never be permitted to as far as Culpee, should be given to the Company, the Zamindarie of the country south of Calcutta, dred yards beyond it, should belong to them, that the land within the Alipuratti ditch, and six hundred acres privileges they had heretofore obtained, that also stipulated that the English should enjoy all members of Council in similar proportions. It was raised Meerbaffer Jaffer to the throne, forgotten. Clive and his large quantity was paid to the army these sums, in lakhs of Rupees, and the other received sixteen lakhs of Rupees, and the other ty by the capture of Calcutta, twenty lakhs to the Natives, and seven, to the Armenians. Besides the English gentlemen who had lost their property

it was very soon perceived that he had no talent
ed at once throughout the three provinces. But
The authority of Major Jaffer was acknowledged.

SECTION XXII

innocent blood.

case fell on the very ground where he had shed
some drops of blood from his own mangled ear.
had butchered Hussain Kooly Khan, and that
where, eighteen months before, Serajood-dowla
pose or other, the elephant stood on the very spot
the driver, having occasion to stop for some pur-
bural ground. It was remarked at the time, that
through the crowded streets of the Capital, to the
thrown carelessly across an elephant, and carried
ed After his death, his body was hacked to pieces,
his last breath, Hussain Kooly Khan is now avenged.
fell dead after repeated strokes, exclaiming with
assassin lifted his sabre, and cut him down. He
had no sooner pronounced these words, than the
to a tone for Hussain Kooly Khan's murderer. He
and, exclaimed in a tone of remorse, I must die
the room, the unfortunate Prince, knowing his er-
ed to do the bloody deed. As soon as he entered
who had been bred up by Ali Verdy Khan, offer-
length a wreath of the name of Mahomed beg,
murder him, but they one and all refused. At
an hour or two proposed to his friends to go and
him to be confined near his own apartment, and in
hearing that Serajood-dowla was come, ordered

for business, and that he was weak, cruel and a-
pacious. His first wish was to plunder the Hindoo
officers of government who had amassed wealth
under the former Viceroy. He cast his eyes upon
Rajah Roy Doolub, the Prime Minister, who not
only possessed great property, but had an army of
his own, consisting of six thousand men. This able
man had been amongst the most active of those who
placed him upon the throne. When the conspira-
cy had been formed to dethrone Serajood-dowla,
it was Roy Doolub who proposed to the conspira-
tors that Jaffer Jaffer should be made Nabob in
So great was the hatred he had conceived of him,
that upon a suspicion that he was friendly to the
younger brother of Serajood-dowla, he put the
young and innocent prince to death, and it was
only by throwing himself upon the protection of
the English that Doolub escaped destruction. Ra-
jah Ramnaraayan had long been Deputy Governor
of Behar, and the Viceroy determined to remove
his own brother, who, according to Clive, was a
greater fool than Jaffer Jaffer. Rajah Ramnaraayan,
the Governor of Jeldapore, was also arrested,
because the Viceroy had tried to his brother into
Bengal. Rajah Ramnaraayan had been Deputy Governor
of Behar, and the Viceroy had long been Deputy Governor
of Bengal that Doolub escaped destruction. Ra-

as many provinces. He was obliged to have re-
course to Clive, to whom every one in Bengal now
looked up with confidence. And this confidence
was not ill placed, for he quelled the three rebels
in hours without shedding one drop of blood. At the
earliest opportunity he marched with the English troops to Alloorschedabad on his way
to Patna. The sums which the Nabob had agreed
to pay the English, had been in great part, with-
held Clive, on his arrival at the capital, stated
that some arrangement must be made for liquidat-
ing them, and the Nabob gave him an assignement
of the revenues of Burdwan, Naddea and Hoogh-
ly. After this matter was settled, the Native and
the English army marched towards Patna. Ram-
rayan threw himself upon Clive, and assured him
that if he could obtain the protection of the Eng-
lish, he would remain faithful to his master. Ol-
lisah used every argument to lead the Nabob to receive
his submission, and at length succeeded. Ram-
rayan immediately came into the camp, paid
his respects to Major Fraser, and was confirmed in
his government. Clive and the Nabob now return-
ed together to Alloorschedabad, with Roy Doolub,
who thought himself safe only while the English
were present. Heerun was enraged at this termi-
nation of the affair. His object, and that of his
partisans, was to humble and plunder the powerful
Fraser, who had ended in confinement
in the fort, was to the latter. His object, and that of his
partisans, was to humble and plunder the powerful
Fraser, who had ended in confinement
in the fort, was to the latter.

the authority of Clive. Later, though nominally the Sooqadar of the three provinces, was in reality nothing, Clivo was every thing. The effects to whom the English, two years before, had uniformly offered money for saying a good word to the Naib, were now obliterated to court them. The Alas had left off paying court to the powerless Hinduos and followed Clivo with their requests. But he behaved with so much wisdom and moderation, that as long as he was at the head of affairs, mat-

Soon after these transactions, Major Farier paid a visit to Chive at Calcutta, where he was received with the highest honors. While he was residing there, a large Dutch armament, consisting of seven ships, and containing fifteen hundred troops, arrived at the mouth of the river. It was soon discovered that they had not come without the consent of the Nabob. He had been for some time

up with speed to Patna, in 1758. But before his arrival, the affair was already settled. The Prince and the Soobadar of Allahabad invested Patna for nine days, and would probably have taken it, but, on the one hand, they heard, that the English were approaching, on the other, that the Soobadar had left the Prince to shift for himself, and hastened to defend his own dominions, but he perished in the conflict. The Prince's troops now deserted him rapidly, and he had soon but three hundred men to follow his fortunes. He was reduced to such distress, that he sent to beg arms of Clive, who generously sent him a thousand goldmohurs made Clive an Oimar, as a token of gratitude, and granted him as a jaygeer, the quit rent which the Company had agreed to pay for the Zamindary of Calcutta. It was said to have been worth three lakhs of Rupees a year.

they therefore wrote to Batavia, and asked for a Dutch from having their own pilots in the river, their own security, had just before prevented the Chinese, was very violent. The English, for Mr. Verneet His party, which bore the sway at Chinsurah, was of peace. At the head of the other was a man of one was Mr. Bissdom, the Governor, a friend of parties in the Council at Chinsurah, at the head gal to oppose them. There were at that time two determined to bring a large Dutch force into Bengal. After the revolution, he found that his hopes from the English were not fulfilled, and hence he left him. After those who invited the English to depose active of those who invited the English to depose dence of Serajood dowlah, he was one of the most over to the English. Though he had the country ruined by the capture of Chandernagore, he went, Moorshedabad, but when their prospects were He had formerly been the Agent of the French at Nabob with a number of fifteen laks of Rupees and on one occasion he was able to present the that his expenses were a thousand Rupees a day, enjoyed the monopoly of salt, and was so rich, received many favours from Ali Verdy Khan. He of Kohga Twajed, a Cashmere merchant, who had lish. These intrigues were carried on by means who might counteract the influence of the Eng- hope of bringing in a body of European troops, uniting with the Dutch at Chinsurah, with the

Large force, hoping to turn the troubles of the country to their own account. Clive was placed in a great dilemma by the armament of this force. The English and the Dutch were at peace, and his own European troops were not more than a third to those which the Dutch had now under them commanded. He acted, however, on this occasion flatly as he said, that the public ought with this usual vigor and fearlessness, and it was on this occasion that he said, that the public ought a rope about their necks. After having destroyed a number of Government in India must often act with a rope about their necks. After having destroyed the French interest in Bengal, he was resolved not to allow the Dutch to acquire strength. He demanded that Fleet Jaffer should instantly order the Dutch troops to depart. The Nabob said he would go up to Hooghly and settle the business himself. But after he had arrived there, he wrote Clive a letter to say, that he had made arrangement with the Dutch, and that their ships would go away soon as the season would permit Clive easily saw through this artifice, and he determined that the Dutch vessels should not come up the river. He strengthened the works at Tanjore to the best of his ability. The Dutch vessels came up to the Fort, and immediately commenced an attack, but were repulsed. They then dropped down to the first blow. The Dutch vessels came up to strike the fort, but was still resolved not to fire, below Calcutta, but the fort was taken, and the Dutch were driven away. Clive easily saw through this artifice, and he determined that the Dutch vessels should not come up the river. He strengthened the works at Tanjore to the best of his ability. The Dutch vessels came up to the fort, but were repulsed. They then dropped down to the first blow. The Dutch vessels came up to strike the fort, but was still resolved not to fire, below Calcutta, but the fort was taken, and the Dutch were driven away.

tar

left the Government in the hands of Mr. Vanist,
parred by the great labours of three years. He
glory and in money, but with a constitution im-
embarked for England, in February, 1760, when in
leased all their ships. Soon after these events, he re-
agreed to pay the expenses of the war, and he re-
hastened to make an apology to Clive. They
which could not long have held out, but the Dutch
immediately after the battle, invaded Chinsurah,
the English in the pursuit of them Col. Forde,
Dutch, had been victorious, he now joined the
with which he would certainly have joined the
return arrived with six or seven thousand horse,
just as the battle near Chinsurah was over, Prince
the English, and the enterprise ended in smoke.
which had come into the river, were captured by
ed in half an hour. About the same time the ships
than he fell upon the Dutch forces, who were rout-
to morrow. Forde no sooner received this order
mediately, I will send you the Order in Council
this reply in pencil, Dear Forde, Expect them im-
ing at cards. Without doubt the table he wrote
them Clive received his letter while he was play-
for a distinct Order in Council before he attacked
knowing that the two nations were at peace, wrote
encamped two miles south of Chinsurah, Forde,
Chandernagore. The Dutch army advanced, and
Col. Forde, to take post between that place and
Clive had previously sent up his little army under

The country was far from being in peace. The old Nabob, Meei Jaffer, had resigned the power of the Government into the hands of his son, Meerun. He distinguished all the public officers by his insolence, and the people by his oppressions, while his cruelties made the country forget the general discontent, to march a second time in to Behar, and Kadiim Hussain Khan, the Governor of Delhi, Shah Allum, was encouraged by the Emperor of Seraj-ood-dowla. The son of the Emperor of Seraj-ood-dowla, The son of the Emperor of Poorneah, prepared to join him with his troops. As soon as the Prince had crossed the frontier of Behar, he heard Kuimnassa, the boundary line of Behar, that the Vizier of the Empire, the cruel Imaadool-moolk, had put his father to death. By this event that the Vizier of the Empire, the cruel Imaadool-moolk, had put his father to death. The became Emperor of Hindooostan, and appointed the Soobadar of Oude the Vizier of the Empire. But he was an Emperor without power or sub-jects. Even his capital was in the hands of his enemies, and he was little better than a fugitive in his own dominions. He marched down upon Patna, and the brave Ramnarayan put it in a state of defence, and wrote to Moorshedabad, earnestly entreating that troops might be sent to his assist-tance Col Callaud, who had succeeded to the command of the army, immediately set out with his English troops, accompanied by Meerun, and the Nabob's soldiery. This odious wretch had already put to death two of his own officers, and cut off the heads of two of the women of his seraglio.

on the enemy immediately, but the return said
had arrived with his troops and proposed to fall
time in ravaging the country. Meanwhile Cal-
migat have taken it at one blow, but he spent his
Patna was now defenceless, and the Emperor
fought the enemy, and was completely defeated
up. But he neglected this advice, went out and
means to enrage the Emperor till he could come
Col. Callaud had requested Bramnaryan by no
means to return.

The names of three hundred individuals whom he
Meerun, on his departure, entered in his note book
, contrary, he owes to us every thing in this world
have committed no sin against Meerun, on the
mighth, we are both sinners and culprits, but we
seals, the youngest sister exclaims, 'Oh ! God Al-
ders were pulling out the plugs to sink the ves-
orders were faithfully executed. Just as the mur-
shadbad, and to sink them and the boats. These
a boat, on pretence of conducting them to Moor-
of his own servants, with orders to put them into
hands in their blood, on which Meerun sent one
The Governor of Dacca refused to impure his
ditation, he sent orders for them to be put to death
t) at Dacca. Just as Meerun set out for this expedi-
Ahmed, had been for some time living in obscuri-
the widows of Newasib Alahomed, and of Syud
Vardi Kuli, Ghazatty Begum and Aman Begum,
with his own sable. The two daughters of Ali

stars would not be favourable before the 22d Fe-
bruary On the 20th, the Emperor attacked the
united army. Leierun's fifteen thousand horse
were soon broken and fled, but Col. Calliaud made
a steady and bold attack, on the Emperor, and
speedily routed his troops. That same night Shap
Allum broke up his camp and retired to a place ten
miles from the field of battle. He was now advised
ed by his General to make a sudden march through
the hills, and to take Allooreahelabad by surprise.
Leierun had already sent a swift boat to inform
his father of the danger. The Emperor soon after
emerged from the hills, thirty miles from the Ca-
pitl, but, instead of instantly attacking it, longer-
ed about the country, till Col. Calliaud had made-
ed camp within sight of each other, and the
English offered battle to the Emperor, but he took
a sudden panic, and marched back to Patna, to
whence he laid close siege. The Governor of Poor
neah, Kadim Hussain Khan, at the same time of-
fered to assist the Emperor, and set his army in
motion. The Emperor continued to attack Patna
for nine days, and it appeared certain that the city
must fall into his hands, when Capt. Knox arrv-
ed with a few troops in Patna. He had been sent
up by Col. Calliaud, and had marched from Burd-
wan in thirteen days. During the night he ex-
amined the enemy's position, and the next day fell

on them when they had retired to their afternoon nap. The Emperor's troops were completely defeated, and he set his camp on fire and took to flight. A day or two after, Kadim Husacim Khan came up to Hassy pore with the troops of Pournéch, amounting to sixteen thousand men, and prepared to attack Patna. Capt. Knox, with a very small force of European and Native troops, not exceeding fifteen thousand men, crossed the river and gave battle to the gallant actions fought in this war, and gave the most brilliant defeat to the Emperor. It was on this occasion that Zajash Setabroy so distinguished himself by his bravery, as to acquire the highest praise. After the defeat, the Governor of Patna set off to join the Emperor, and Col. Chaud and Deeren, having now come up, followed him to complete his victory, as to acquire the highest honour. On the night of the 2d of July, 1760, a violent thunder storm occurred, and while Zajash pursued him through the forest, he put his troops into quarters, and staid to give up the pursuit and to return to Adid Col. Chaud was obliged by this circumstance to keep him and two of his attendants employed hunting in his tent, this night being struck him and two of his attendants.

Leer Cossim became the Soobadar of Bengal
and Behar by the election of the English, on the
4th of March, 1760. In gratitude for this service,
he made over to the Company the districts of Burd-
wan, and he gave the Members of Council at Cal-
cutta twenty lacs of Rupees, which they ac-
cepted at Hooghly by so many Minutes, after
away those matches jewels which had been col-
lected at Hooghly by so many Princes, after
parting, went into the inner apartments, and took de-
says the Calahomedan historian, before their de-
parture, of Alumy Begum. This woman and Leer Jaffer,
who afterwards became so famous, under the name
mon dancimg girl, who entirely governed him, and
Calcutta. He had taken into his service a com-
own son-in-law, he chose, therefore, to retire to
that he should be exposed to the insults of his
should be a cypher where he had been chief, and
He left, that it he remained at Hooghly, he
a residence either at Hooghly or Calcutta
Jaffer, on seeing this, submitted. He was offered
place to be occupied with English troops, and Leer
fate obliged to act with vigor, he ordered the pa-
try at Hooghly so far, he could never remain in safe-
having gone so far, he could never remain in safe-
and join the Emperor, for he well knew that after
hesitated, and Leer Cossim threatened to go over

SECTION XI

CALCUTTA

which they proceeded with a guard of honour to
Calcutta. He had taken into his service a com-
that he should be exposed to the insults of his
should be a cypher where he had been chief, and
He left, that it he remained at Hooghly, he
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Jaffer, on seeing this, submitted. He was offered
place to be occupied with English troops, and Leer
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try at Hooghly so far, he could never remain in safe-
having gone so far, he could never remain in safe-
and join the Emperor, for he well knew that after
hesitated, and Leer Cossim threatened to go over

among themselves. He was a man of great talent and energy. As soon as he was seated on the throne, his first step was to make up a true account of all the sums which he had engrossed to pay to the English, to Meer Jaffer's troops and servants, and to his own, & then took measures for discharging them. He reduced the expenditure of his court, he looked carefully into the accounts of his servants, and having found out what sums the officers had taken to themselves in Meer Jaffer's lazy counts, and having found out what the other gentlemen, caused them to be refunded. He not only made the Zamindars pay up all arrears, but he formed a new valuation of the estates. The revenue of the two provinces before his time had been fixed at £,42,45,000 Rupees a year, he raised them to £,56,24,000. In fact, he assessed the country under his control. Though he had been raised though he was the acknowledged Nabob, yet those who had set him up, enjoyed all real power and influence in the country. He knew however that he could never deliver himself from the power of the Council of Calcutta, but by force, hence he turned his attention to the improvement of his army. He dismissed all soldiers who were not fit for service, and those who were fit were acknowledged Nabob, yet those who had set him up, enjoyed all real power and influence in the country. He knew however that he could never deliver himself independent of them. He felt that render himself independent of them was to to power by the English, his chief aim was to render himself independent of them. His own troops enabled to discharge all arrears. His own means his treasury was soon filled, and he was enabled to disburse all sums as far beyond what it was able to bear. By these means his power increased rapidly, and he raised them to £,56,24,000. In fact, he assessed the country under his control. Though he had been raised to £,56,24,000. In fact, he assessed the country under his control. Though he had been raised to £,56,24,000. In fact, he assessed the country under his control.

As soon as the rains of 1760 were over, Major Caruage advanced against the Emperor, who still had covered over the borders of Bengal, and completely defeated him. After the battle, Caruage sent Raja Setabroy to offer him peace, to which he very readily consented, and the English General paid his respects to him in his camp. When Meer Gossim heard of this interview between the King and the Emperor, he became alarmed, and fled and took refuge to Patna, to prevent himself from being taken by the English.

could not pay up the arrears due to the English, from hostile armies. The Nabob affirmed that he during this period, Behar had suffered not a little for three years, but it must be remembered that a little of the English. He had not settled his accounts putted to be rich, but he was under the protection Marquis, the Governor of Patna. He was removed to the country into complete subjection, except Bram-

Cossim Ally had brought all the Zamindars of and was dignified with the name of Orissa the Soobnarkha, was on that occasion retained, over to the Maharatnas, yet the district north of rated from the other provinces in 1755, and made to be noticed, that though Orissa had been separated from the English they might desire it. It ought images, whenever they might desire it. Then set out towards Delhi, and Caruncle accom- pained him to the banks of the Kunumassa. O- then sent out towards Bengal, and Caruncle accom- panied him with the Soobnary of Bengal, Behar vested him with the usual ceremonies, and the Emperor in- met the usual ceremonies, and the Emperor in- dominations, took his seat. Meher Cossim entered than, the descendant of Timur, a fugitive in his own and Orissa, and he promised to pay twenty-four lakhs of Rupees a year of tribute. The Emperor was erected, and there the Emperor of Hindoos- meet in the English factory. A temporary truce it was at last arranged that the two parties should Shap Ally, but he was too proud to do so, and himself Major Caruncle begged him to wait on

T 6

of 3000 Rupees a year, their goods
privilege of trading, upon the payment of a *cessus*
1835 When the English Company obtained the
abolished even by the English, before the year
but it was in full play at this time, and was not
of raising a revenue, because it interrupted trade,
country to the other. This was a burdensome mode
levied on articles passing from one part of the
public revenue arose from the duties which were
pany's servants. In India, a large portion of the
ciple how he fell, through the capacity of the Com-
mit with great success, but who have now to des-
Hitherto Major Cossin had managed the govern-
ment, English.

which the natives had in the protection of the
armament, because it destroyed the confidence
one of the greatest errors in Mr. Vanistart's go-
current expenses of the Government. This was
found a larger sum than was necessary for the
treasure was concealed, and yet there was not
justs were put to the torture to tell where the
time in besieging and imprisoning him. His ser-
was left to the mercy of the Viceroy. He lost no
troops were recalled from Patna, and Ramnarayan
tart's party at length prevailed. The English
Mr. Vanistart, unavoidable to him. Mr. Vanist-
other, at the head of which was the Governor,
Cillutta, the one opposed to Major Cossin, the
were at this time two parties in the Council at
till Ramnarayan had paid his balances. There

from these dates The President of Calcutta signed a *dustuc*, and when it was shown at the toll houses, the Company's goods were allowed to pass free This privilege included only the public trade of the Company But when the English had set up a Nabob of their own, and became powerful in the country, the Company's servants, they paid the same duties as the Native merchants But when he was gone home, and the counts But when he was gone home, and the Nabob civil and military, began to engage in private trade While Clive continued in the country, both civil and military, began to engage in private trade of the Company But when the English had set up a Nabob, they became powerful in the country, the Company's servants, they paid the same duties as the Native merchants But when he was gone home, and the Nabob But when he was gone home, and the Nabob great in Bengal, that the Viceroy's servants did not oppose them They went on from bad to worse, their Gomastas struck up an English flag wherever they chose, and oppressed both the Native and mercantile classes, and the officers of Government were not spared by an Englishman, considered himself as great as the Company itself When any opposition was made, the English considered himseif as great as the Company, and opposed himself as great as the Company's officers and confined them Whenever the English sent Sepoys and seized the Native, or private boat wished to pass goods without paying duty, the boatman hoisted a Company's flag The authority of the Nabob's government was destroyed, the Native mechanics were ruined, and the English gentlemen made very large fortunes The English gentlemen made very large fortunes indeed, the Native mechanics were ruined, and the authority of the Nabob's government was destroyed, for the revenues of the Viceroy were also diminished, for

agreed to this, but said, that it this step did not them to adopt it. The Nabob very reluctantly the Council in Calcutta, but that he would advise to make such an arrangement of himself, without goods. He told the Viceroys that he had no power same duty, viz. into pecent on the transit of all that both the Natives and English should pay the situate endeavoured to soothe him, and proposed country suffered from free trade Mr. Van- English Company's servants, and of the injury the sum complained bitterly of the oppositions of the received. When he came to business, Major Co- him a visit in person at Dacca, and was cordially two parties to prevent this, after Vanishtart paid and there was every prospect of war between the consider the English in the height of his enemies, their own prices. Major Cossim now began to English obliged the Native to buy and sell at ramie to such a pitch, that the Commissaries of all their efforts were useless. At length matters of Council were in high fortune by these abuses, to remove these evils, but as the other members Mr. Vanishtart and Mr. Hastings endeavoured

to get rid of a post was not put to them success, and treated at length to throw up the many complaints to the Council about the same public revenue in their name Major Cossim made man who called himself their servant, cheated the not only did the English pay no duty, but every

Agent of the Nabob than for a Member of Council, said, that this language was more fit for an audience Mr. Batson, the chief of the factory at like Meer Cassim, should not do good to his own that there was no reason why a sovereign Prince, here The debate grew warm Mr. Hastings said, his own subjects, and to allow the English to trade that the Nabob ought to exact the old duties from incensed beyond measure at this, they maintained gal and Behar The Members of Council were execution, and abolished all duties throughout Bengal and Bihar. He immediately put his threat into his officers. He had seized all that he did not col had refused to pay the duties, and had seized succeeded On his return, he heard that the Council had an expedition to Xepaul, in which he did not cle of salt. Meer Cassim was at this time absent pay a duty of two and a half per cent on the article Hastings They all declared that they would only duty, was rejected with scorn by all, except Mr. Vanistart's proposal about the nine per cent statious, and came down in haste to Calcutta. Mr. The chief of the Native Officers also left their pay it, and put the Native Officers under arrest on all the English trade. The English refused to all his officers of customs, to levy nine per cent duty for their conagent, immediately sent orders to this measure in Council, Meer Cassim, not wait Mr. Vanistart hastened to Calcutta to propose the Native and Europeans on the same footing cure the evil, he would abolish all duties, and put

All Hastings repented that none but a rascal would hold such language. Such was the tempest in which the Council discussed this important business. It was resolved at length to send Mr. Amyat and Mr. Hy to Meer Cossim to insist on his laying the former duties on the Native trade. On their arrival, they had several interviews with him, and it appeared at first that matters might be settled, but the conduct of Mr. Ellis, the chief at Patna, as Amyat's re-arrival, but detained Mr. Hy, as a hostage for his own officers who were in custody. As soon as Mr. Hy thought Amyat was out of the Viceregy's reach, he surprised and took the city of Patna. But his own soldiers became drunk, and fell into disorder, and a large body of the Viceregy's troops coming up, the town was re-taken. Mr. Ellis, and all the Europeans were placed in confinement. When Cossim Aly heard of this at Patna, he saw that war was inevitable, he ordered all the Europeans at the out factories to return to Calcutta. That gentleman was passing Moorshedabad when the orders reached the commander of the town, who sent for him, but as he refused to obey, a scuffle ensued, and Mr. Amyat was killed. The great bankers of the house of Moorshedabad were supposed to be members of the town, who sent for him, but as he refused to obey, a scuffle ensued, and Mr. Amyat was killed. The great bankers of the house of Moorshedabad were supposed to be members of the town, who sent for him, but as he refused to obey, a scuffle ensued, and Mr. Amyat was killed.

When news of Mr. Amyatt's death, and of the
confinement of Mr. Ellis and his companions
reached Calcutta, the Council determined on in-
stant war. Mr. Vanistart and Mr. Hastings
boured to dislodge them from it, till the gentlemen
at Patna were out of Meer Cossim's hands, but in
vain. The English army was ordered by the ma-
jority to take the field. At the same time, they
detemined to raise Meer Jaffer again to the
throne, on his agreeing to allow the old duties to
be imposed on the Native trade, and the private
trade of the European gentleman to be exempted
from old man, seventy-two years of age, and scarce
able to move for the leprosy, left Calcutta and
went up with the English army, which now set out
for Moorshedabad.

Meer Cossim had taken every pains to disci-
pline his troops, and they were certainly the best
armenians, was a man of great military talent, still,
however, the war did not last long owing to dis-
cord among the Viceroys Generals, his troops
were defeated on the 19th July, 1763, at Cutwa, on
the 24th the English stormed the lines at Moor-
shedabad. On the 2nd August, another battle
was fought at Geriah, near Sooty,
jel, and took Moorshedabad. On the 2nd Au-
gust, were defeated the English at Cutwa, on
the 19th July, 1763, at Cutwa, on

The had thrown up a strong entrenchment at Ood-
uulla, near Kazimayal, and thither his troops now
retreated. During these transactions he had re-
mained at Alionglik, he now resolved to join his
army of Oodua. But before his departure he put
to death all his Native prisoners. Kazakh Branna-
ravun, the former Governor of Patua, is said to
have been drowned in the river with a bag of sand
At the same time he put to death Kazak Basyuk-
luk, the former deputy Governor of Daceca, with
Kazak Oomed Sivig, Kazakh Boonead Sivig Xungu-
ll his sons, including, it is supposed, Klassendise,
Tutteli Sivig, and many others. The two wealthy
banders, the Setts, were likewise brought out and
thrown from a tower of the fort at Alionglik into
the river, and the boathmen, as they passed along,
countined long after to point out the spot where
the unfortunate men perished. After having con-
quered all these murders, Cossim Aly went to join
his army at Oodua. Early in October the English
attacked his camp and defeated him. A day or
two after his defeat, he retired to Vilonglik, but
hid himself that he could not withstand the Eng-
lish, which was in pursuit of him, he fled with his
troops to Patua. The English general who had
reached the banks of the Trewea suddenly there
was a great commotion in his camp, every one

Patna, that all his prisoners should die. He ordered
knew no bounds, and he resolved before he left
the country. His rage against the English now
found that he must leave Patna likewise, and quite
gave fell into the hands of the English, and he
there Cossim now fled in haste to Patna Jon-

greatest men of that age, was a corpse
after, Gurghin, the Armenian General, one of the
General was a traitor. Within twenty-four hours
morning, waked his master and told him that his
covered the correspondence, and, at once in the
to seize his person. The Nabob's head spy dis-
to leave the service of the Nabob, and, if possible,
Petross wrote privately to Gurghin to entreat him
mate friend of Mr. Vanistat and Mr. Hastings
the well known Khosha Petross, who was an in-
ial, Gurghin Khan. He had a brother in Calcutta,
were sent by Cossim Ali to assassinate his Gene-
nine days before. It is almost certain that they
were no arreras due, for they had been paid up only
drew their swords and fell upon him. But those
arraars, and on the General's driving them away,
It was given out that they went to demand their
Alogus rushed into his tent and put him to death
that towards the close of the day, three or four
Khan, it was the Nabob's pleasure. It appears
was the body of the General in-Chief, Gurghin
to be buried. On being questioned, they said it
were seen carrying a dead body across the fields
appeared eager to cross the river, and some men

led Bengal again
 lowed him to escape But the Nabob never trou-
 al afterwards plundered him of his treasures, and al-
 he at first gave an asylum to Meer Gossim, but
 after the victory, does not belong to the history
 of Bengal It is sufficient, therefore, to say, that
 The arrangement which was made with the Vizier
 of Oude at Buxar, and completely defeated them
 22d October, the English General met the troops
 ed in about four months. The next year, on the
 Soobadar of Oude, and thus the war was concluded.
 hands of the English, and Meer Gossim fled to the
 the 6th of November, 1763, Patna fell into the
 and Mr. Laughton, all Members of Council On
 obtained the privilege of Sirdana. Among the
 tervals served various Princes, and at length
 diers fell in this massacre at Patna Sumroo af-
 English Geatlemen and a hundred and fifty sol-
 with the exception of Dr. Fullerton Forty-eight
 those defenceless men, and put them all to death,
 proceeded with a file of soldiers, who fired upon
 Cossim He readily undertook the work
 geant in the French service, and now served Meer
 to despatch them This wretch had been a Ser-
 next ordered one of his European officers, Sumroo,
 will not butcher them in cold blood " The Nabob
 will fight them, but we are not executioners, we
 with arms in their hands," they replied, " and we
 coiffed, and put them to death " Turn them out
 ed his officers to go to the house where they were

When the Court of Directors heard of the dire
orders, which had arisen from the evil conduct of
their servants in India, of the war with France

SECTION XV.

Verry Khan, was appointed to the office
of Resa Khan, who was a relative of Ali
left it for the guidance of future Governors. Ali
nute, stating all the crimes of that Native, and
fused him Mr. Vansittart even wrote a long mi-
be put into this post, but the Council lately re-
begged that the profligate Nandu Koomar might
the civil and criminal affairs of the state. He
obliged him to appoint a Naib Nazim to manage
fence of the country into their own hands, and
formed a new treaty, they took the military de-
Bengal, and made him Nabob. After him this
ood-dowla, the son of Meer Jaffer, by Alumy
el received large sums of money from Nizam
fore, did as they pleased. The members of Coun-
ot receiving his own capital. The English, there-
was without any authority, and had not the means
Emperor to appoint his successor, but that Prince
age of nearly four. It was the privilege of the
expired at Moorshedabad in January, 1765, at the
life His disease gained ground on him, and he
English. He was now very much advanced in
to pay all the sums which he had promised the
time to the throne of Bengal, found it impossible
Meer Jaffer, after having been raised a second

Such were the instructions with which Lord Clive was sent out to India. He landed in Calcutta on the 3d of May, 1765, and found that the dangers which had alarmed the Court of Direc-

tors, were blown over. But he found also that the
government was in the utmost disorder. No man,
not even the members of Council, sought the good
of the Company, the object of every one in the
service was to amass a rapid fortune, by whatever
means, and to return speedily to England. In
justice prevailed in every department, the natives
had been oppressed, till the name of European
stunk in the nostrils of the people. There was
neither honour nor honesty in this government
The Court of Directors in the preceding year, had
positively ordered that their servants should take
no more presents. When these orders arrived,
the old Nabob, Mere Jaffer, was on his death bed
The Council did not choose to enter the orders on
the Council books, but on his death made a new
Nabob, and took enormous presents from him. In
the same letter the Court had ordered that the
private trade of their servants should cease. In
the face of these orders, the Council made a treaty
with the new Nabob, which provided that they
should all trade as before, duty free. Chive, im-
mediately on his arrival, determined to carry the
orders of the Directors into execution. The Coun-
cil endeavoured to bully him, as they had done
M. Vanistart, but Chive was made of different
stuff. He insisted that they should all sign the
covenant against taking presents, and those who
refused, he immediately dismissed. Some signed
them, others who had gamma'd, as they thought,

On the 24th of June Clive left Calcutta for the Western Provinces, determined to make peace, for all became his enemies enough out of the country, returned home, but On this the Emperor took his seat, and gether and covered with embriovery to serve for a English dining tables were therefore joined to-
that, as the Emperor was a fugitive in his own do-
minions, he had no state pageantry with him. Two ed to pay two lakhs of Rupees a month out of the revenues to the Emperor. It is worthy of remark
Orissa, on behalf of the Company, and he promised-
Clive with the Dewanry of Bengal, Behar and
On the 12th August, the Emperor invested Lord
his promise, it was granted without hesitation.
met him at Allahabad and asked the fulfilment of
England whenever they should require it. Clive
as stated, that he had offered to give it to the
Company from the Emperor. We have already
tion of the Dewanry of the three provinces for
important event of this journey, was the acquisi-
was made with the Nizam of Oude. But the most
up Ram, and Juggut Seth. Soon after a treaty
consisting of Mahomed Reza Khan, Rajah Doo-
was to be expended with the advice of a council,
allotted for the support of his Court. This sum
the English, and fifty lakhs of Rupees a year were
the management of the country was made over to
treaty was made with Nizam-ood-dowla, by which
the war was eating up all the revenues. A new
Western Provinces, determined to make peace, for
On the 24th of June Clive left Calcutta for the

made over-fifty millions of his subjects with two
corors of annual revenue to the English. The
Arapoidean historian observes on this event, that
a business of such importance, which at other times
would have required the sending of wise diplomats
and able Envoy's, and much discussion was done
and finished in less time than would have been
taken up in the sale of a jackson, or a herd of cat-
tle. This was the most important event which had
happened to the English since the battle of Plas-
sey. By that battle they became in reality the
masters of the country, but the Native still con-
sidered them only as conquerors. By this gift of
the Emperor, they became legally possessed of the
Company had been engaged, was the source of
very great evils. Repeatedly had the Court of
Directors ordered that it should cease, but their
servants had always evaded these orders. Their
Chile saw that the pay of the Civil Servants was
very miserable, and that it would be made up
by improper means, he resolved to continue the
last insurrections were a little ambiguous,
but on a better principle He formed a Com-
pany, but the large duty of 35
salt, betelnut, and tobacco. A
merical Society, which was to carry on a trade in
trade, but on a better principle He formed a Com-
pany, but the large duty of 35
salt, betelnut, and tobacco. A
merical Society, which was to carry on a trade in
trade, but on a better principle He formed a Com-

7th September, Chile returned to Galutta
book of floorshebabd because a Emperor. On the
provinces in the eyes of the people, and the Na-
tive Emperor, they became legally possessed of the
Company had been engaged, was the source of
very great evils. Repeatedly had the Court of
Directors ordered that it should cease, but their
servants had always evaded these orders. Their
Chile saw that the pay of the Civil Servants was
very miserable, and that it would be made up
by improper means, he resolved to continue the
last insurrections were a little ambiguous,
but the large duty of 35
salt, betelnut, and tobacco. A
merical Society, which was to carry on a trade in
trade, but on a better principle He formed a Com-

they had so long received, that they at length
was called double batta. This large allowance
Nabob's name, he allowed them a gratuity, which
lithi troops had been employed in fighting in tho
source of expense was the army. While the chief
a bill against them, made a fortune. But the chief
pled, that every one who was allowed to make out
ny, with such an income, was always poor, he re-
ed in England how it happened that the Compa-
them without mercy. When Lord Clive was ask-
servants, whether European or native, plundered
income, they were constantly in debt. Their own
though the Company nominally enjoyed a large
dia had hitherto swallowed up all the revenues
The great expenses of the government in In-

country

serants should touch the internal trade of the
that it should be dissolved, and that none of their
blamed Clive for having set it up, and ordered
they condemned it in very severe language. They
soon as the Directors heard of this new Society,
council was not adopted till fifteen years after. As
to have any thing to do with trade, but this wise
nor, so that there should be no necessity for him
informed them to increase the salary of the Gover-
he informed the Directors of this plan, he recom-
those below them in smaller proportions. When
Council were to receive the largest share, and
whole service, civil and military. The Members of
sury, and the profits were to be divided among the

came to consider it as their right Clive saw that unless the military expenses of the country could be reduced, there never would be any surplus revenue. He knew that any plan of reduction would be violently opposed, but he was a man of the firmest mind, and at once issued orders that the double bitte should cease. The military officers took great offence at this. They said, that the country had been conquer'd by their arms, and that they ought to benefit by the conquest, but Clive was inflexible. He was prepared to give Clive was suspended from his usual energy. He ordered the English army was without officers. Clive, who ever, acted with his usual energy. He ordered up officers from Madras. Some of the Bengal officers who had not gone so far in rebellion as were tried he had yet met with. The, Maharatnas many scenes of trouble, but this was the most severe throughout the army. He had passed through suspended that there was a general confederacy to Clive, and it embarrassed him not a little. He resigned the service, intelligence was conveyed soon as the officers of the first brigade had thus lay down their commissions on the same day. As soon as the officers of the first brigade had thus lay down their commissions on the same day. As

that is they had obtained a grant of all the revenue. The English had now acquired the Deccan, died a violent death, on the 22d November, 1774. He had founded this vast empire, was himself wounded from all parties in the state, and he, who had made many enemies, and some of them had returned to England with large fortunes, and got into power at the India House. On Clive's return to England, they attacked him both in Parliament and in the Court of Directors, with much bitterness and in the India House. By his reforms he had made the British empire in India. By his reforms he had made many enemies, and some of them had returned to India, he may be said to have founded these ten years, he had first landed in Bengal. In ten years after he had first landed in Bengal. He embarked in February, 1767, that is about three years later he was obliged to return to England fearing, and he was greatly harassed by these various labours, his health had greatly suffered, and brought it into a good state of discipline. In and brought it into a most formidable rebellion in the army, succeeded a most formidable rebellion in the army, to nearly two regiments a year. He had obtained the Deccan, had increased the income of the Company affairs. He had reduced the expenses, and by this service, and sent back to England dismissed the service, and sent back to England the rest, retracted. The illegal dealers were seized, Lord Clive had now been twenty months in India.

the greatest danger which it had ever felt. By this severity, he reduced the army again to obedience, and this delivered government from obediency, and the army again to the service, he reduced the army again to the service, and sent back to England the rest, retracted. The illegal dealers were seized,

dues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, but they did not know how to manage them. The Company's European servants had been hitherto engaged in trade, public or private, and knew little or nothing about matters connected with the land revenues of Hindoos, because they were so patient, and so able in accounts. Not only were the English ignorant of the country they had gained, but all the Native officers used every means in their power to prevent their knowing any thing about it. They were obliged therefore to allow every thing to remain on the old footing. Razah Sebab, Deewan of Behar, and re-joined them to remain on the old footing. Razah Sebab, Deewan of Behar, and re-sided at Patna. Mahomed Reza Khan was Deewan of Bengal, and resided at Moorshedabad. Such was the government which existed for nearly seven years, till the year 1772, when the English took the management of it into their own hands. During this period, there could scarcely be said to have been any government at all. The Zemindars and the people did not know whom to obey. On the one hand, the administration of justice was nominally in the hands of the Nabob and his Ministers, but the English throughout the country were so powerful, that the Native Officers could not control them. On the other hand, the Government could not manage them. Noting could exceed the con-

and thus deprived the English Government of nearly forty lakhs of rupees by giving them to Brahmins, of the revenue, made away with the rent of nearly Zemindars, who were merely the head collectors they remitted the rents. By their connivance, the They made all engagements, they collected, and the brother of the celebrated Guru Nanak Singh, Khan, Rajah Doodhab Ram and Rajah Kunut Singh, were managed by three Natives, Alahomed Reza chequer was there. The revenue affairs of Bengal shedabad and not at Calcutta. The Khalsa or ex-English by the Emperor, were collected at Moorshedabad though they had been made over to the of Bengal, though they had been made over to the rent-free tenures were created. The revenues the chiefly during these years of anarchy that It was chiefly during these years of anarchy that to his means

village should be fined, each individual according become the slaves of the State, and that the whole village and there executed, that his family should be dered that the dacoit should be taken to his own were obliged to pass the severest laws. They or- government into their own hands in 1772, they robbery carried, that when the Company took the pretty was secure. To such an extent was gang Zillah swarmed with bands of dacoits, and no pro- time, gave great encouragement to robbers. Every disorderers of the Government during this had obtained the Dewanry

country for the first seven years after the English fusion and misery which prevailed through the

between thirty and forty lakhs of Rupees a year, before its eyes were open. Through these pecula-tions of the Zamindars, and the robbery of the officers of the Khalsa at Jhoomrashababad, the Eng-lish Government in India, with a revenue of two crores of Rupees a year, was always poor and in debt of Bengal in 1767. The year after, the final or-ders of the Court of Directors were received for abolishing the trade of their servants in salt and other commodities. They directed that the inter-national traffic of the country should be left entirely to the Natives, and that no European should engage in it. But as the salaries of their European em-ployees were very small, the Directors gave them, in addition, two and a half per cent on the land re-venues, this sum they ordered to be divided, in proportion, among their civil and military officers. But after the departure of Lord Clive, the affairs of the Company again began to go wrong. Large as the public income in India was, the expenditure was still larger. The deficiency in the treasury became every day more alarming. On making up the accounts in October, 1769, the Governor of Calcutta found that a large debt had been incur-red; and that it was necessary to borrow more. The plan of raising money was this, that the Governor received into the treasury at Calcutta the fortunes which the Company's servants had made, and gave

and died of the small pox in 1770, and was succeeded by his brother, Allobarik-oo-l-dowlah The Council in Calcutta made the same allowance for the support of his Court which they had made for that of his predecessor, but the Directors ordered it to be cut down to sixteen lakhs of Rupees It is impossible to describe the sufferings of the poor, but the reader will form some idea of them when he is told, that one third of the population was swept away by it. It was in this year also that the Directors ordered two Councils of Bengal, for the great famine which desolated it.

The year 1770 is memorable in the annals of a year Bengal, for the great famine which desolated it. The Council in Calcutta made the same allowance for the support of his Court which they had made for that of his predecessor, but the Directors ordered it to be cut down to sixteen lakhs of Rupees It is impossible to describe the sufferings of the poor, but the reader will form some idea of them when he is told, that one third of the population was swept away by it. It was in this year also that the Directors ordered two Councils of Bengal, for the great famine which desolated it.

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Mr Carter resigned the Government in 1772, and was succeeded by one of the greatest men ever employed by the Company in India, Mr Warren Hastings. He came out in the Civil Service in 1749, at the age of eighteen, and immediately began to study the language and the politics of the country with great diligence. In 1757, though then only twenty-five years of age, he was appointed by Clive, President at the Durbar at Moorshedabad. This was at this time the most important post, next to that of the Governor of Bengal. When Mr Hastings succeeded to the office of Governor of Bengal, he put any confidence in the man in whom he had been so far disappointed. He was uncorrupted amidst the general corruption. He was against the opposition of the other members. He Calcutta, and alone supported the Lieutenant Governor in his efforts to put down one Nabob and save the country. While his colleagues were making every effort to pull him down, he was doing every thing to save the country. The Calcutta, and alone supported the Lieutenant Governor in his efforts to put down one Nabob and save the country. He was uncorrupted amidst the general corruption. He was against the opposition of the other members. He

SECTION XVI

Col Ford, to reform all abuses, and to reduce the expenditure. But they never reached India after it had double the Cape, and it is supposed to have passed at sea, with all who were on board.

The Directors were by this time thoroughly dis-
gusted with the management of the land revenue
by Nativees. They found their income gradually
decreasing, and they now determined, seven years
after they had obtained the Dewanry, to "stand
forth as Dewan," that is, to take the management
of the revenues into their own hands, and to make
the collections through their European servants
This new arrangement was to be carried into effect
by Mr Hastings. He took his seat as Governor on
the 18th April, and on the 4th May the Council
issued a Proclamation that they would manage the
revenues themselves, that the European officers
who collected the revenues, should be denominated
land Collectors, and that the land should be let for
a few years. They ordered that a Committee, con-
sisting of four Members of Council, should go
through the country to make settlements. The
Committee began their labours at Kiplanghat,
a few miles from Calcutta.

with his friend Vansittart in 1765, he was so poor that he was obliged to borrow of strangers a small sum of money which his own agent, Kloss Pettoos, had refused to lend him. In 1770, he was sent out as second in Council to Madras, and effected such great reforms as to obtain the high'est praise of the Directors. When the Governor post in Calcutta became vacant, they thought they could not give it to a more worthy individual than to Mr Hastings, and at the age of forty he became Governor of Bengal.

venues in Bengal to the evil practices of ita.
The Directors attributed the loss of their re-
Bengal to govern it upon their own plan
This was the first attempt made by the English in
ferring to the head farmer of each pargunah
way All Civil causes under ten Rupees were re-
concerning his debtor at his own will, was taken a-
bidden, and the power which a creditor had of
to received, was abolished, heavy fines were for-
brought into Court, which the Judge had hitherto
the fourth part of the amount of every cause
mut Adawlut, for Criminal causes The chout, or
Sudder Dewanji, for Civil, and the Sudder Nizā-
were at the same time established in Calcutta, the
Deewan, and other officers Two Courts of Appeal
Court sat likewise the Collector, assisted by the Civil
Collector with the Cazee and Moorifice, in the Col-
lect each district In the Criminal Court sat the Col-
the country Two Courts were established in
nagement of the Civil and Criminal business of
alterations made it necessary also to alter the ma-
migbt be under the eye of the Governor These
moved from Moorshedabad to Calcutta that it
the same time, the Khasa or exchequer was re-
a pension, and some one placed in his room At
when he offered too little, he was dismissed with
sonable sum, he was continued in possession,
ever the old Zamindar or Talookdar offered a rea-
they resolved to put them up to auction When
but the rent offered for the lands was so low, that

homed Reza Khan. From the time of his obtain-
ing office, they had regarded him with suspicion
They did not forget that when he held the chekla
of Dacca under Mir Jaffer Ali, there was a de-
ficiency of many lakhs of Rupees. He was charg-
ed by some with having monopolized grain for his
own profit in the great famine of 1770. He was
suspected not only of having oppressed the public
revenue, but of having oppressed the people. While
he held his post at Moorshedabad, he was the first
man in Bengal, as Nizib Subadar, he had the en-
tire management of the revenue, as Nizib Nazim,
he had the entire charge of the police. The Direc-
tors knew that while he enjoyed such power, no
one would come forward to accuse him. They
sent out orders that he should be put under ar-
rest, and sent down with all his family to Calcutta.
Reza Khan had taken his seat in Council only ten
days, when these orders reached him late at night.
The following morning, he wrote to Mr. Middle-
ton, the resident at Moorshedabad, to send Alah-o-
Med Reza Khan to Calcutta. He was accordin-
gly put on board of boats with all his family, and
Mr. Middleton took charge of his office. A mem-
ber of Council was despatched to wait on him to
arrive at Calcutta, and to explain the reason of
this conduct. Mr. Hastings also wrote to him to
say that as he was the servant of the Court, he
must obey their orders, but that as a private indi-

The trial of Alahomed Reza Khan was more
into that province
tune of the wine, and also that of the musk-melon
baited. It was he who first introduced the cul-
for the noble grapes for which the place is so cele-
fice. It is to Setabroy that Patna is indebted with his
Kullian Singhp was immediately invested with his
Patna, he piled away and died, and his son, Rajah
his spirit could not brook. On his return to
to be put on his trial for alleged crimes, was what
of his Government and sent to Calcutta, and there
been held in the highest esteem. To be deprived
employed by the English, Setabroy had always
broke his heart. Of all the Natives who had been
Behler. But the disgrace which he had suffered,
dress on him, and made him the Troy Bojan of
as a culprit, the Council bestowed an honorary
the injury he had received in being brought down
under his charge. To make him some amends for
power, he extorted large sums from the people
misfortune, states that like all other Natives in high
the period, however, though he praises his admi-
ted with honour. The Alahomedan historian of
time was found absent him, and he was accu-
cotta. His examination was soon completed No.
of Behar, he was likewise brought down to Cal-
dugt respecting Rajah Setabroy, the Nizib Deewan
As there were the same suspicions of miscon-
tachment
vidual, he would give him every proof of his at-

After this act of folly, when the Directors came to
fairs had been in the most flourishing condition
which would scarcely have been right if their af-
half per cent to the proprietors of their stock,
was determined to give a dividend of twelve and a
time when the Company was all but insolvent, it
Directors in England had been still worse. At the
meat of Mr Hastings in 1772, the conduct of the
departure of Lord Clive in 1767, and the appoint-
had been in India during five years, between the
come to a crisis Great as the mismanagement
The affairs of the Company in England had now

I paid dearly for this act of favour to the family
would not yield to their advice, and he subsequently
the English never could trust, but Mr Hastings
to appoint him, was to appoint his father, whom
saying that Goodlass was very young, and that
Council objected not a little to this appointment,
the son of Nundu Koomer. The majority of the
was entrusted by Mr Hastings to Goodlass,
to Munee Begum, the expenditure of the funds
The care of the Nabob's education was entrusted
shedabad, his office in the Nizamut was divided
to the public service. On his removal from Moor-
was declared innocent, but he was not restored
investigation, however, which lasted two years, he
as it the accused would be found guilty. After an
with which he was not familiar, it appeared at first
up to accuse him, and as there was no villainy
prolonged. The infamous Nundu Koomer was set

Today is a chapter; tomorrow it will be another. That is the secret of life.

are writing only an epitome of the History of
General was extended to all India. But as we
attention of the Governor of Bengal, as Governor
After this arrangement had been completed, the

came into operation on the 1st of August, 1774
by Parliament relative to Indian affairs, should
ordained that this Act, which was the first passed
imperial British Law to British subjects. It was
pointed by the Crown, and the Court was to ad-
to be independent of the Company, and to be ap-
at sixty thousand Rupees a year. The judges were
eighty thousand Rupees, and three Puisne Judges
placed in Calcutta, to consist of a Chief Justice at
provided that a Supreme Court should be esta-
Regarding the administration of justice, it was

to lay before the King's Ministers

ment of the country, the Directors were ordered
Poundence from India which related to the govern-
Crown should receive presents. All the corres-
person in the service of the Company or of the
at eighty thousand. It was also ordained that no
half of Rupees a year, and that of the Controllers
and hence his salary was fixed at two lakhs and a
Council, and the judges were forbidden to trade,
William The Governor General, the members of
be the sole Governor and Commander of Fort
it was settled that the Governor General should
between the Governor and the member of Council,
there had been frequent disputes about power be-
should be subject to him in political matters. A

seventeen guns, and all the members of Council to Lord Clive, or Mr. Vansittart, with a salute of received with higher honours than had been paid them when they landed in Calcutta, they were Major General's own staff was sent down to welcome their arrival at Kedgeree, and one of the Government member of Council was deputed to meet them on them to bespeak their confidence. The senior came out with their minds strongly prejudiced against Mr. Hastings, and were disposed to look with an evil eye upon all his measures. As soon as he heard of their arrival at Madras, he wrote to Sir John Clavering and Mr. Farnies, who had never been in this country. These three gentlemen came out with their minds strongly prejudiced against him in this country. These three gentlemen came out with him, were Mr. Barwell, of the Civil Service, who was in India, and Col. Ligonier, a man of the worst principles. The new Governor, who were appointed to the Supreme Court, to act with him, were Mr. Barwell, of the Civil Clerks, who were appointed to the new Council, as a man of the worst principles. The new Governor, who knew nothing of the state of affairs, by those who had managed the affairs of Bengal, and he was considered as a man of talents and his success, great prejudices existed between him and his successor. But notwithstanding the first Governor General did not withdraw his talents and his success, great prejudices existed gal with so much ability, that he was appointed to the History of India.

Bengal, we shall mention chiefly those events which had reference to this kingdom. For the conquerors General in various parts of Hindooostan, from time to time, who reader is referred to the History of India.

The three members of Council reached Kedgaon on the 14th October, but they were five days in getting up to Calcutta. On the 20th, the first meeting of Council was held, but as Mr. Barwell had not arrived, it was determined simply to proclaim the new government, and to put off business to the following Monday, the 24th. When the Council met, Mr. Hastings placed before his colleagues, who were quite new to the affairs of India, a view of the state of the Company's affairs in every branch of public business. But in this first meeting, those disputes broke out which distracted the government of India for nearly seven years. Mr. Barwell alone sided with the Governor General against him upon every question, and as they formed the majority, the Governor General became a mere cipher, all power was in reality transferred to their hands. The measures which they adopted were dictated by their dislike of Mr. Hastings, and partook far more of passion than reason.

were assembled to receive them, but then vanity
was not satisfied. They complained to the Court
of Directors that proper honours had not been
paid them, that the troops were not drawn out to
receive them, that a sufficient salute had not been
fired, that they were received at Mr Hastings's
house, and not in the Council Chamber, and that
the new Government, of which they formed a part,
had not been proclaimed with sufficient pomp

Gedrutta with her son. She was immediately put
widow of Lithuania came down at this time to
privately received the Trade of Buredwan, the
plant to Mr. Fradis and his Collacaghur, and as
his direction he had passed, and with his com-
pany went, therefore, who was disappointed and left
he was fully supreme, had no longer any power
but in the Council, and to see this Mr. Hastings,
The Xerxes were not slow to remark the dis-

united minor race and littleness of mind
and their conduct throughout was marred by
illness would be this only to their own private
steps of these was a resolution. But the Coun-
cil - as this without power, this would naturally
as the Head of the Government, and that when
the Xerxes had by a considerable in the Governor
and I care on in this government. He said that
increase in would prevail in the world till the
, said that each a tribe a people do uniformly increase,
and with him Mr. Hastings till to pass, he
will bring us a kingdom on the Xerxes had
seen by us a king to the Government, contrary to
He said, but each tribe as this considered, and to
receive the Abdication from Lachman, whom Mr.
Marlins of Council, the majority determined to
as follows addressed him. This day after the last
year, the divided government of India did not go
overthrow of this new plan of Parliament, and
that in the six years which elapsed between the
of reason. And it is a matter of astonishment,

centrally remitted money to Mr Hastings which he
had a lakh and a half of Rupees had been paid as
some lakhs of Rupees were pressed, who said
on, that Finance Bengal had not accounted for
their In a month, another charge was brought
salaries, was given, net to the former, but to no-
was dismissed, and the office, upon the reduced
of the Council said it was complete, the Fouzdar
was received Evidence was taken, tho majority
who knew the native character could see nothing
year Even this stupid charge, which may have
petitioner offered to do the duty for Rs 2,000 Rupees
to Mr Hastings, and £ 1,000 to his Dewan The
72,000 Rupees a year, of which he paid 36,000
that the Fouzdar of Hooghly received a salary of
last One Native presented a petition, stating
parts of Bengal accusations came in thick and
Hastings, and majormers were brought from all
were now held out to all who would accuse Mr.
the young Razakh with their own hands Reward
to hold him up to contempt, bestowed a hukum on
verment Mr Hastings' opponents, determined
thereto been the province of the head of the Go-
produce none The bestowal of honours had hi-
accounts in Bengal and Persian, but who would
received £ 5,000 Rupees He demanded to see the
servants, and that of this sum Mr Hastings had
Rupees in liquors among the English, and their
Majesty's debts she had disbursed into lakhs of
up to send in a petition, stating that since this

Koomar, who read a letter, which he said had been his party, on their departure, called in Nundu and Mr. Barwell followed him. Mr. Francis and Mr. Hastings then rose and quitted the Council, to refer the whole question to the Supreme Court base submission', but he offered at the same time Governor General in the eyes of all India by such He said he would not degrade the office of Governor General at which he presided as his accuser to the Board that he would not allow this man to come replied, that he would give evidence Mr. Hastings in the Council to give evidence Mr. Hastings that Nundu Koomar should be brought forward she added Mr. Francis and his party proposed Goodness, to the Nabob's household at Moor-county of Alunnee Bengal, and of his own account of three lakhs and a half of Rupees for the appointment affirmed, that the Governor General had received brought up a complaint against Mr. Hastings He received, even the injurious Nundu Koomar be received, As it was now seen that any accusation would count

was spent on any other than on a public account but there is no reason to believe that the money Mr. Hastings' explanation was not satisfactory, day for his expenses, whenever he visited Clonutta, Nabob of Bengal always received 1,000 Rupees a been saved that amount. He also stated, that the on the public account, and that the Company had the sum had been received and expended by him went up to install her. Mr. Hastings said, that

A few days after Mr Hastings's charge against
Nundu Koomar, a Native of the name of Koomar-
ood dear, brought an action against him in the
Supreme Court, for having forged his name to a
deed Nundu Koomar was found guilty, and h[ad] been

wanted ten to him by Munnee Begum regarding the
privileges she had given. A comparison was made
between this letter, and one which she had written
to Government, and which Sir John D'Oyley
produced. The seals agreed, but the hand writing
was not the same. After Nunda Koombas
died, the secret of this villainy was revealed. In
his possession were found facsimiles of the seals of
all the great personages in Bengal. There can be
little doubt that the letter was a forgery, and that
the seal was affixed to it by Nunda Koombas, and
not by Munnee Begum. The Council, however,
voted that Nunda Koombas's charge was true, and
ordered that Mr Hastings should reward the mo-
ney, which he, of course, refused to do. While
this affair was pending, Mr Hastings brought an
action for conspiracy against Nunda Koombas in
Court to show their dislike of the Governor
General, went in a body to visit that Native, a
step which had never yet been taken in India. It
was in this manner that Mr Hastings and his party
continued for several years to thwart Mr Has-
ting's and to embarrass the Government of the

in the month of July, 1775. The Natives were thunderstruck when they saw one of the greatest men in India, and a Brahmin, lying in the city of Calcutta. It was the first time in which a Native of rank had ever been executed by the English. It is said that more than a hundred thousand of his countrymen surrounded the scaffold. To the last, they believed that there was no intention of putting him to death, but when they saw him actually executed, they ran down with one accord to the river, to wash out the pollution. The death of Nundi Koomar has been charged upon Mr. Hastings, because it was believed that he supported things, to wash out the pollution. The death of the prosecution. But the fact is, that it was the execution of the accused which was supported by the Natives, who had been charged upon him. There can be no doubt but that Nundi Koomar was one of the most infatuated complainants which were made against that trial. The complaint was one among the natives. The Governor-mous characters among the natives. The Governor-nors of Bengal had, one after the other, declared him to be unworthy of trust. He had been dismissed from the service of the Company, and since the battle of Plassey had been constantly intriguing with every party, still he died unlascially. The crime for which he was condemned in the Supreme Court, had been committed four years before the Court ex-isted, when he could not have been subject to its jurisdiction. The crime, moreover, was not capi-tal by the Hindoo Law. He was put to death,

The lands had been let in farm for five years from 1772, with the understanding that the rents should be gradually increased. But it was seen, in the first year, that the Zamindars had contracted for more than they could pay. The revenue fell greatly into arrears. Upon the whole five years, Government had been obliged to remit a crore and eighteen lakhs, and yet there remained a balance due from the farmers, of another

SECTION XXII

head of it

dabad, and Alahomed Reza Khan placed at the therefore, moved back from Calcutta to Moorshedabad again under a Native. This Court was, Police put the control of the Criminal Courts and of the cutta, resolved to return to the old plan, and to preside in the Suder Nizamut Adawlut in Cal. Khan appointed in his stead. The Supreme Court having now found that they had not time to trial having perfectly satisfied of his innocence, and they were perfectly satisfied of his innocence, and Khan released England, the Directors said that when the result of the trial of Alahomed Reza from the Nizam's household, and Alahomed Reza ordered that Goodooses should be removed of the vicinity of his successor, Nundu Koomear. They were perfectly satisfied of his innocence, and he had killed, he had amassed a fortune of more died eminently rich. In the various posts which therefore, contrary to reason or equity. But he then a error of Trumpcees

who had killed, he had amassed a fortune of more than a crore and eighteen lakhs, and yet there remained a balance due from the farmers, of another

In September, 1776, Col. Monson died, and as there remained but two members of his party, Mr Hastings regained his power in the Council, because he had the casting vote cause he had the casting vote good-domah came of age. He wrote a letter to the Supreme Council, requesting that Mahomed Reza Khan might be removed, because he had always behaved to him with great harshness. He was removed by the advice of Mr Hastings, and his office of Naib Soobadar was abolished. The charge of the Naib Soobadar was abolished was at the same time committed to Alumee Begum. This arrangement greatly displeased the Court of Directors. They soon heard of it than they ordered the office to be re-established, and Mahomed Reza Khan to be put in it, and, at the same time, discharged

hundred and twenty lakhs, the greater part of which there was no chance of recovering. Both the parties in Council sent home their own plans for a new settlement, but the Directors rejected both. When the leases expired in 1777, the lands were let by their orders for one year, and this system of farming continued from year to year until the year 1782. The rule adopted for the settlement was, that the acreage of the three previous years should be taken as the basis, and that in every case the land should be made over to the agent who had the best title to it.

Bengalee types which had ever been, and his own hands he cut and cast the first font of Bengalee, and a man of great enterprise. With guages of the country. He was a very ingenious legislator, had previously applied himself to the language. Willis, whose name deserves to be immortalised, there was no Press in the metropolis. Mr Charles pearled it was printed at Hoogly, for as yet had a Grammar of it, the first which had ever appeared. It was printed in 1778, he published knowledge of this language. In 1778, he obtained a first Englishman who obtained a classical knowledge to Bengal, and may be regarded perhaps as the first Bengal. Under his guidance was printed in 1775. He applied with great difficulty to Mr Halsted prepared, from native works, a Code of Hindu and Mahomedan laws, which language Mr Halsted with the native laws. Under his guidance was translated with the native laws. When, in 1772, the business of the country was transferred to European officers, Mr Hastings thought it necessary that they should be made acquainted with the native laws. Under his care was translated into European as no European had ever made before. This year, 1778, is rendered memorable in the history of Bengal by the publication of the first work which had ever appeared in the Bengal character. Mr N Halsted, a gentleman of eminent talents, had come out in the Civil Service about the year 1770, and applied himself to the study of the native languages. He made such progress in them as no European had ever made before. When, in 1772, the business of the country was transferred to European officers, Mr Hastings thought it necessary that they should be made acquainted with the native laws. Under his care was translated into European as no European had ever made before.

The disputes between the Supreme Court and the Government occasioned great misery to the country for several years. This Court was established in 1774, and made independent of the Company's Government. The Judges came out haled in 1774, and made independent of the Company's Government. When the Judges came out those grievances were subject, and with the idea which the people were subject, and with the idea with very strong notions of the oppression to which the natives with their Chandaipal Ghiaut, and saw the natives with their legs bare, one of them said to the other, " See, been subject. The Supreme Court was not established before it was needed. I hope our Court shall be before it was needed. I hope our Court directly or indirectly in the service of the Company, or of any British subject." It was upon this clause that the Court began to interfere with the natives in the interior of the country, as the judges maintained, that all men who paid rent to the natives in the interior of the country, as the natives also vested with power over all " persons, either directly or indirectly in the service of the Company, or of any British subject." It was upon this clause that the Court began to interfere with the natives in the interior of the country, as the natives also vested with power over all " persons, either directly or indirectly in the service of the Company, or of any British subject." It was upon this clause that the Court began to interfere with the natives in the interior of the country, as the natives also vested with power over all " persons, either directly or indirectly in the service of the Company, or of any British subject." It was upon this clause that the Court began to interfere with the natives in the interior of the country, as the natives also vested with power over all " persons, either directly or indirectly in the service of the Company, or of any British subject."

The Court proceeded to stretch its power so as to affect the collection of the Government revenues, which had been cutusted to the Provincial munes, which had been cutusted to the Government munes, which had been cutusted to the Provincial Councils. At this period, the old custom of con- fusing the Zemindars, when they neglected to pay their revenues, which had existed from the most

Habits of thinking and acting

were not better defined.³ Parliament had created two independent and rival powers in the country, and they soon came into collision with each other. The Supreme Court was no sooner set up, than it began to enlarge its jurisdiction. If any one ap-peared in it and swore that a Zemindar, residing five hundred miles off, was indebted to him, a writ or perwannah was immediately issued, and the Zemindai was brought down and lodged in jail. Often, when he persisted in declaring that he was not subject to the Supreme Court, he was released, but the disgrace he had suffered was not thereby wiped out. The effects of this system were soon apparent. When the ryots, who never paid their rents willingly, saw the Zemindars and farmers dragged down to Calcutta, they refused to pay any rents at all. In the first year of the Court, such rents were sent into almost every Zil-Court, such rents were sent into almost every Zil-Posed to a new and awful danger. Of the law by which they were brought to Calcutta to be judged, try, the Zemindars saw themselves suddenly ex-posed to a new and awful danger. Of the law by which they knew nothing, it was foreign to all their law. The greatest alarm spread through the country, such rents were sent into almost every Zil-Court, such rents were sent into almost every Zil-Posed to a new and awful danger. Of the law by which they knew nothing, it was foreign to all their law.

In the same manner, the Supreme Court extended its power to the Criminal Courts in the interior. These Courts had been left by Government in the hands of the Nabob of Moorshedabad. The Judges of the Supreme Court declared bad that Allobarik-ood-dowlah, the Nabob, was persona non grata, a man of straw, that he was no Prince, and that their jurisdiction extended through all his territories. Though he owed no allegiance to the King of England or to his laws, the Court thought it

and eminent time, was still in force. The Supreme Court began to interfere with this process of law. When defaulteries were thus confined, they were advised to appeal to the Supreme Court, and they were immediately released on bail. When the Zemindars found that by applying to this Court they could be freed from arrest, they very naturally refused to pay revenue, thus the public collections were suspended. The Supreme Court gradually laid its hands on every branch of public business. Causes connected with land were brought into it, and decrees were passed and executed, without any reference to the Zillah Courts. When a farm was sold, because the farmer would not pay the revenue for which he had agreed, the new farmer was brought down into this Court and ruined. When a Zemindar pur-chased an estate, paupers sued him in the Supreme Court, and often, for legally collecting his rents, he was fined and disgraced.

To explain these remarks, we cite two cases, the one civil, the other criminal. A wealthy Alabamian died at Patna, leaving a widow and a nephew whom it was said he had adopted. The two parties disputed about the property, and the cause came before the Provincial Court at Patna. The judges according to the usual mode of procedure, depputed the case and the mottoes to ex-
-dure, depputed the case and the mottoes to ex-
-mune witnessess, and to decide the case according
-to Alahomedan law. They found that the debts
-neither of the two was heir, and that the proper-
-ty must be divided according to the law. On this
-principle they gave one-fourth to the widow, and
-father of the nephew and adopted son. The wi-
-dow appealed to the Supreme Court. It was a
-case clearly beyond its jurisdiction, but to bring

At actually to issue a writ against him The judges openly maintained that whatever concern- ed the government of the country, or the collec- tion of the revenues, was committed to them, and that any one who disobeyed their orders was liable to the severest punishment the law of England could inflict. The Court, they said, was set up to protect the Natives from the injustice and oppression of the Company's servants, and this could not be done, unless it assumed such vast powers as those which the Supreme Court, the Supreme Government, nothing

it within reach, the Judges said, that according to English law, the Provincial Judges of Patna could not depose any one to examine a case. They determined, therefore, to re-hear it, and their decision was a center of public interest, and that they had jurisdiction over all public servants to dictate even with this, an action was brought only fault being that they had done their duty till they were released by Act of Parliament, then as in jail, and remained there no less than four years on his way to Calcutta, the moortees were lodged man, who had long presided in the Courts, died cause by the order of the provincial Council, and sent up sepoys to seize them. The case, an old cause condemned all those who had judged the Court became bail for the case. The Supreme stopped to prevent further miscarriage therefore, that the administration of justice was at once that the authority of Government was gone, and produced on the minds of the people. They saw not a little alarmed at the effect which this would from his Cuttahery. The Provincial Court was case was taken into custody as he was returning them, but on bail of four lakhs of Rupees. They awarded three lakhs of Rupees. They did more, fees and the nephew, with orders not to release they sent up a bailiff to arrest the case, the moor- that according to the Indian Law, the Provincial Judges of Patna could not depose any one to examine a case, They de- served of the Company, and that they had juris- They maintained, moreover, that according to English law, the Provincial Judges of Patna could not depose any one to examine a case. They de- termination was in favor of the widow, to whom they awarded three lakhs of Rupees. They did more, fees and the nephew, with orders not to release them, but on bail of four lakhs of Rupees. They were taken into custody as he was returning from his Cuttahery. The Provincial Court was not satisfied even with this, an action was brought only fault being that they had done their duty till they were released by Act of Parliament, then as in jail, and remained there no less than four years on his way to Calcutta, the moortees were lodged man, who had long presided in the Courts, died cause by the order of the provincial Council, and sent up sepoys to seize them. The case, an old cause condemned all those who had judged the Court became bail for the case. The Supreme stopped to prevent further miscarriage therefore, that the administration of justice was at once that the authority of Government was gone, and produced on the minds of the people. They saw not a little alarmed at the effect which this would produce on the minds of the people. They saw that a little alarmed at the effect which this would produce on the minds of the people. They saw not a little alarmed at the effect which this would produce on the minds of the people. They saw

of that officer, though not mortally. Mr Hyde, self, drawing out a pistol, shot the brother-in-law the phouzdar in the head, and the Attorney General, evidently of the Attorney wounded the Father of resisted the entrance. An affray ensued, and at house, in which the females of his family resided, phouzdar, seeing this attempt to break into his house, and endeavoured to enter it by force. The proceeded with a large body of armed men to the The Attorney no sooner heard of this, than he was resisted, and obliged to return to his master. He entered and attempted to seize his Deewan, but amidst of his friends and the officers of his Court the house of the phouzdar, who was seated in the A Native was sent by the European Attorney to prison and that he had falsely impounded the poor around of the Criminal Court, on the principal officer of the Criminal Court or of the Judges issued a writ to arrest the Deewan or apply to the Supreme Court, he did so, and one condemned till he made restitution. He was told to prosecute in the Criminal Court of the city for a misdeemeanor. He was convicted, and ordered to be imprisoned in the Decca. A common peon had been up his robe at Decca. A common peon had been simple. An Attorney of the Court went and took in the country, the following will serve as an example with the administration of criminal justice referred with the Supreme Court inter.

Of the mode in which the Supreme Court inter-judged himself, and he was fined 15,000 Rs., which sum was paid from the Company's Treasury

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one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on hearing of this event, wrote to the Military Officer at Dacca, and ordered him to give his assistance to the Attorney. He requested at the same time that the Attorney might be informed that this council had highly approved of, and that he would be properly supported by the Supreme Court. The duct was highly approved of, and that he would be proper General Council at Dacca wrote to the Governmental Council that all criminal justice was now at a stand, and that after such an outrage, no Native officer could be found to perform his duty.

The Governor General said his Council saw that the power of Government was destroyed by the Supreme Court, but they scarcely dared to resist. The Judges declared that they were King's Judges, and they had no right to interfere with the execution of their orders, with the penalty of treason. But a case at length arose which brought the dis-putes between the two parties to a point.

"As then issued to seize his land and all his effects, he fled, and it came back unexecuted. A note was issued of Kupees was demanded. To avoid the arrest, lakhs of Kupees was issued. A writ was issued against the Rajah of Cossigoorah, by his Council against Cossimatta Baboo. A writ was issued against the Rajah of Cossigoorah, by his Council sent a Sergeant and six armed men to execute it. The Rajah represented that

As soon as the Supreme Court heard of the arrest of the Sergeant and his men, the judges proceeded against the Company's Attorney in California, because he had given the information which cutta, led to the seizure, and they locked him up in the common goal. The Court at last went to the length of summoning the Governor General and Council of the common goal.

force to aid

vincent Chiefs were forbidden to lend a military force to aid the processes of the Supreme Court, and the president by any particular agreement, not to obey them; unless they were British subjects, or were Indians, Talookdars and Chowdahes, districts the Governor General issued an order to all the parties was seized on its return. At the same time the plunderer of the Rajah's house, but the whole robbery arrived too late to prevent the outrage, and Mridnapore to intercept the Sheriff's men. These of the Court, and ordered the military officer at He forbade the Rajah to recognize the authority there was, of course, an end to all Government bestir himself, for it such scenes were allowed, Governor General in Council determined now to forbade the ryots to pay him any further rent. The ordinances; that they stopped the collections, and place of his religious worship, and strip it of its plundered his effects, that they then defiled the broke open his house, entered his zenana, and they came down, beat and wounded his servants,

Before this Act was passed, Mr. Hastings devised
dreaded the detention of the officers, but Mr. Has-
ting's reprieve at once effected neither he nor his Col-
leagues would submit to any order of the Court
for acts done in their official capacity. This hap-
pened in March 1780. In the meantime, petitions
were presented to Parliament by the British India-
bitants of Calcutta, and by the Governor General
in Council, praying for relief from the oppression
of the Court. The subject was fully discussed, and
a new Act was passed which took away that juris-
diction over the whole country which the Court
had been so anxious to obtain
judges of the Supreme Court, by putting
ed measures for quieting the Supreme Court, by put-
ting a sop in the mouth of the judges. He made
the Chief Justice, Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief
Judge a judge of the Supreme Court, with an ad-
ditional salary of 5000 Rupees a month, and 600
Rupees a month for the next of an office. One of
the Puisne Judges was at the same time emplaced
by a new office at Chinsurah, which, owing to a
war with the Dutch, had fallen into the hands of
the English. After this we hear no more for some
time of the claims of the Supreme Court. About
this time, Mr. Hastings made a great improvement
in the Country Courts. He elected Civil or De-
suits, and ordered the provincial Courts to con-
vene themselves to revenue affairs. The Chief
Justice having taken his seat in the Sudder De-

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Justice having taken his seat in the Sudder De-

Made another tour to Oude at the close of 1784, and he remained at this post. After having passed, and the interest of England, but the vote did not be recalled for having acted against the honour proposed in the House of Commons that he should Directors and in Parliament. It was even proposed over India. His conduct in the Western Province was greatly censured in England, both by the Assembly, the Rajah of Mysore, and in negotiations all affairs of Benares and Oude, in a war with Hyderabad employed chiefly out of Bengal in managing the Hastings was during the next four years after

On the 29th January, 1780, the first newspaper ever published in India, made its appearance in Calcutta
Journal of India

Hastings had agreed to it only to secure peace, but they declared it to be illegal. The King's Attorney recalled Sir Elijah Impey and put him on his trial for having accepted it. The Governor appointed to prosecute him was Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Minto, the Governor General of India. Hastings had, agreed to it only to secure peace, but they declared it to be illegal. The King's Attorney recalled Sir Elijah Impey and put him on his trial for having accepted it. The Governor appointed to prosecute him was Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Minto, the Governor General of India.

When the intelligence of Sir Elijah Impey's conviction reached England, the Court of Admiralty and became the basis of the Civil Code of Lord Minto. These were attorney's fees increased to infinity, try. Guidance of the Civil Courts throughout the country, many Court, drew up certain regulations for the Cornwallis

In 1785, the country lost by death one of its greatest benefactors, Mr. Cleveland. He carried out young to India, in the Civil Service, and was soon after his arrival appointed to the charge of the Bengal Police district. To the southward of this place, there stretches a chain of hills, inundated by rude savannas, which had been always oppressed by their neighbouring tribes. The directorate paid very little attention to their welfare, and did every thing in his power to impove them, and render their condition happy. In this he was successful, the race of the country under his management was soon civilized, and those people who had been in the habit of coming down and plundering their property from time to time were sensible of the change. The court of the country under him was very popular, and soon gained a high reputation. In 1790 he died, and was succeeded by Mr. Cleaveland, a healthful habita. The country from the want of a sufficient supply of corn, and where he died at the early age of twenty nine years, he was impaled, and he was obliged to go to sea, where he had a bad memory, and the poor mountaineers ed to his memory, and the poor mountaineers build a monument to commemorate his virtues. This is the only instance in which the Native Americans of the country have raised a monument to the memory of any European.

The returned to Cagliutta, early in 1785, made over
the keys of the Treasury and of Fort William to
the successor, Mr. Alcockerson, and embarked
for Bengal, where he arrived in June

In the year 1783, Sir William Jones came out to this country as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. As a Scholar he had acquired great distinction in his native land. His chief reason for coming to India was that he might be able to investigate the early history, religion and habits of the country. He immediately applied himself to the study of Sanskrit, but found great difficulty in obtaining a Pandit. The Brahmins would not oblige him to learn their own sacred language and books to the neglect of their mother tongue. He made such progress in this tongue, as taught him the language, for five hundred Rupées a caste, well versed in Sanskrit, who agreed to teach him the language, for the purpose of establishing the Society of Calcutta, for the purpose of acquiring into the habits, the language, and institutions of ancient India. A number of individuals who were fond of the same pursuits, joined him in this undertaking, and their researches gave the first idea on these subjects to the European world Mr. Hastings gave the Society the warmest encouragement, and became its first President. Sir William Jones was one of the most illustrious Englishmen who had ever appeared in India, and his name is held in the highest reverence by the best educated Natives. He died, after having lived ten years in the country, at the age of forty nine.

and an energy which no

post, because it was difficult, and he had a spirit But he nobly declared that he would not quit his city was nearly subverted by the Supreme Court of India and insult him. At the same time his authority and every thing in their power to an Council, who did everything in the members of government, he was thwarted by the of the servant During the first six years of his between the orders of the master, and the villainy India the natives knew well how to distinguish was obliged to bear the blame in England, but in out a feeling of horror Of all this Mr Hastings especially in Dianagepole, can never be read without which this infamous practice practised, more oppressing the poor subjects. The unheeded cruelty of revenue, he acquired a large fortune by perhaps, the most unexampled As one of the tories during his reign Of these, Devy Singh was, had the largest power, and made the largest for Baboo, and Devy Singh, were the three men who employed by him Gunga Govind Singh, Canato was due to the misconduct of the natives who were Much of the censure which was cast on him, and consolidated the empire which Clive had conquered most skill and vigor and that it was he who it must be confessed, that he acted with the utmost blame in many of his proceedings in India, but appropriaion of his conduct He was not without than the Directors, by a public vote, declared their Mr. Hastings had no sooner landed in England,

During the latter part of his government, he was engaged in a war with Hyderabad, which eat up the revenues of the country. He was too often obliged to adopt extraordinary means to obtain it in great straits for money, and was sometimes obliged to sell his name to the natives, held in the highest estimation by the Indians. But on the whole he was a very great man, he is said to have taught their children to this day to pronounced the name of Warren Hastings with affection and they teach their children to this day to pronounce the name of Warren Hastings with affection. He had in the highest estimation by the natives, and they taught their children to this day to pronounce the name of Warren Hastings with affection. This meant of India. If it had been passed, it would, in fact, have taken the country out of the hands of the Company, but the King of England kept his meant of India. It is said that Mr. Fox lost his place in the Government, but possessed of the highest talents as a statesman, he brought forward a new plan for the management of this country, which was approved both by Parliament and by the King. Up to this time, the Court of Directors had governed the country without any control from the King's ministers, but by Mr. Pitt's Bill which passed in 1784, a Board of Commissioners, usually called the Board of Control, was set up in order to look into the affairs of India. All the members of this Board were appointed by the Crown, and they had a

The affairs of the Company came under the no-
tice of Parliament in 1783, and Mr. Fox, the Prime Minister, brought forward a plan for the govern-
ment of India. If it had been passed, it would, in
fact, have taken the country out of the hands of
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He had in the highest estimation by the natives,
and they taught their children to this day to
pronounce the name of Warren Hastings with
affection.

33rd February, 1788, he was impeached by the Mr Hastings in England, and at length it was Great animosity continued to prevail against sum for the expenses of the war. tion of territory to the English, and paid a large sum to him to sign a treaty, by which he gave up a large portion of his pride, and obliged him to submit, the son of Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore. He was obliged to engage in a war with Tipoo Sultan, who succeeded to great success for seven years the country with great expense for seven years. Government had been weakened to those disputes by which Mr Hastings' high character and large power, put an end at experience. He reached India in 1786, and his parts of the world, and had thus acquired great been employed in many public affairs in different great wealth, and of splendid talents. He had was a man of very acute and noble family, of Governor General and Commander in Chief. He pointed Lord Cornwallis to the united office of rectors heard that he was coming home, they approached Sir John Macpherson, but as soon as the Mr Hastings left the Government in the hands

SECTION XVII

the Company
England jointly by the King's Attorney and by vermin of this country has been conducted in the Company's trade. From this period the government to interfere in all Indian affairs, except in

The great measure which has made the name of Cornwallis as memorable in India, is the Permanent Settlement of the land revenues of Bengal and Bihar. The frequent changes which had taken place in the collection of rents, appeared to the Court of Directors injurious to the country. They opposed it, that as nearly thirty years had elapsed since the Dewanry was acquired, their European Officers must be fully acquainted with every particular regarding the land. They argued, that at the time they had now arrived for making a suitable settlement for a long period, which had been fixed for ever. But Lord Cornwallis found that Government by no means possessed sufficient information on this subject, hence he contented himself very desirous that the rents should be paid both to the people and to the State, and they were very desirous that the rents should be fixed for ever.

At the same time he sent a series of que-
ments to all the Collectors, in order to obtain from
their peoples a more accurate knowledge of the
land revenues. Their reports were very impor-
tant, they were drawn up chiefly through means
of their Native officers, who made a rich harvest
on the occasion. But bad as this information
was, it was the best that could be obtained, and
settledment was, therefore, made for ten years, and
it was proclaimed that if the Court of Directors
approved of it, it should be made permanent. Mr.
John Shore, one of the most eminent Civil Ser-
vants in the Company's employ, was appointed to
draw up a minute relative to the revenues, a sub-
ject he had most carefully studied. Though he
was himself opposed to a Permanent Settlement,
he gave the most valuable assistance to Govern-
ment in framing it. In this decimal settlement
been only the Collectors of the revenue, should
be considered the Lords of the Soil, and that the
settlement of the rents should be made with them
After all the old rents, which the Native offi-
cers had not been able to destroy, had been ex-
amined, an average was made of the collections of
former years, and the revenue was fixed upon that
basis. The sayer and all arbitrary collections
were at the same time abolished, and a deduction
was made to the Zemindar on this account. Go-
vernment likewise declared that

The year 1793 is also remarkable in the history of Bengal, as the year in which the laws and institutions of the British Government in Bengal first obtained a fixed form.

play, in order that they might be placed before
the salaries of all the civil servants of the Com-
munity, which was the last appeal in India. He rais-
ed the Provincial Court, and the Sudher Dewanay Adaw-
der Amman, the Regisiter, the Zillah Judge, the
gildades in the Civil Courts, the Moonasif and Sud-
dical posts Lord Cornwallis established five
was determined to raise Native to the highest
lations, remained for nearly forty years, until it
was given to the Courts of Justice by these regu-
lations. Bonapet was made to him. The form which
with his performance, that a donation of ten thou-
sand Rupees was made to him. It is said that Government was so greatly pleased
by that eminent scholar, Mr N B Edmonstone
that language, and they were done into Persian
who afterwards published the first dictionary of
Forster, the first Bengalie scholar of the time,
will. They were translated into Bengalee by Mr.
those of 1793 by heart, and can quote them at
many of the later regulations, appear to have
Native to this day, though they are ignorant of
widely circulated throughout the country, so that the
were translated into the Native languages, and
highest credit on the Governor General. They
great simplicity and ability, and reflected the
legislation. The laws of 1793 were drawn up with
code, and they became the basis of all subsequent
improvements, published them in the shape of a
from time to time, and, with sundry additions and
together all the regulations which had been issued

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soon became distinguished for his eminent talents came out to India young in the Civil Service, but ed upon the duties of Governor General. He On the 28th of October, Sir John Shore entered

from the day of his leaving India

Buprees a year for twenty years, to commence House, and they gave him a pension of 50,000 that his statue should be placed in the India tors, to mark their sense of his merits, ordered received from the people. The Court of Justice justly entitled him to that gratitude which he has neat settlement, and his benevolence and wisdom who gave the Natives the great boon of a permanent government a fixed character, and who gave the India considerable as the individual the country. The is considerably popular throughout Corwallis are justly popular throughout Buprees undoubtedly. Yet the arrangement made by has given to a Native did not exceed a hundred less than nine lakhs, but in 1793, the highest was the Nabob Deean of, the province, who enjoyed no sovereignty than a year, and in that of the case of the Fouzdar, who had from sixty to bit of receiving very malignant allowances, as in bands. Who native had formerly been in the hands, they were now advanced to as many thousand, they were now advanced to a few hundred Buprees a formerly received only a few hundred posts had The European Officers in the highest scale the public service were fixed at the lowest scale same time the salaries of the Native Officers in any competition to receive places, but at the

Moral of his life

and his sound judgment. At the period of the
decennial settlement, he drew up his celebrated
minute on the finances of the country. It was
laid before Mr Pitt, the Prime Minister of Eng-
land, who was so much struck with the profound
knowledge and ability displayed in it, that he ask-
ed a meeting with the Court of Directors. At
this interview it was determined that he should
be appointed to succeed Lord Cornwallis. Soon
after, he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet.
The year after his appointment, India was de-
prived by death of that upright judge, and re-
nowned scholar, Sir William Jones, at the age of
forty-seven. He was the intimate friend of Sir
John Shore, who compiled the well known me-

The Directors immediately nominated Lord Cornwallis to this high office. His Lordship had been brought up under the care of Lord Wellesley, and the politics of India had been a favorite study with him. He reached Calcutta on the 18th May, 1798. He had all that forcible vigour, and determination which was necessary for the crisis. No sooner had he taken the affairs of India in hand, than all those fears which had been felt about the empire, vanished, and every mind was filled with confidence. When he reached India, the public credit was so low, that the twelve per cent loan was at a discount of four per cent; the army was weak and discontented, Sindia

Chief of Mysore, had opened a correspondence with the French, who were at war with the English, and invited them to send troops to his assistance. He had never forgotten how the English had humbled him in the last war, and he burned to take his revenge on them. He had even formed a hope of being able to expel them altogether from India by the aid of the French. The Court of Directors, taking all these circumstances into view, determined to send out a man of nerve as Governor General. They selected Lord Cornwallis to undertake the Government of the country, and he agreed to their proposal, but while new, and he agreed to their proposal, but while preparations were in progress for his departure, he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland.

district of Maldia, came down immediately and joined India six years before, and had resided in the then colleagues Dr. Carey, who had come out amply by Dr. Marsilman and Mr. Ward, and army establishment in Bengal was formed in October, 1799, the first Protestant Mission.

Thousands of people a year on the Governor General brilliant campaign, bestowed a pension of fifty million. The Court of Directors, on hearing of this the sum, and thus ended the reign of Hyder's fatal, Semengapatam, fell on the 4th of May, into the hands of the English. Tipoo was found among British army was suddenly assembled, and on the 27th of March, 1799, began its march against Tipoo So rapid were its movements that his capital, Bangalore, was taken without a blow. A similar direction of affairs himself. A Hydras, and calling them for their conduct, as out any loss of time he proceeded in person to Lord Wellesley's views, became refractory. With Alardia Connell, however, instead of seconding appeared to be the most ripe for action. The cleared with Tipoo, because of all our enemies he substituted in their stead. War was at once declared, who disbanded, and in English army was raised, were expelled, the troops they had Hydras, French officers, who commanded in Lango army it the army into a state of complete order. The great influence in India. He very soon brought it to South and the French had been gradually acquired threatening us in the North and Tipoo in the

they had passed an examination, and were received into apprenticeship, and no appointment was given them till their arrival from England were placed in this institution, perfectly established the College of Fort William country, acquainted with the languages of the perfecting civil servants in Calcutta in the year 1800. All writers on Lord Wellesley, finding the Civil Servants in Serampore

country may be said to have taken their rise at wards the civilization and improvement of this other individuals, and the first movements to indebted to their exertions than to those of any motion of them. The Bengalee language is more but devoted their own large income to the pro-labours they not only undertook without reward, schools, under European direction, and all these of India. They established the first Bengalee enunciated in the translation of the Scriptures into impulse to the cultivation of this language. They many other works in Bengalee, and gave the first published the Alphabart, the Ramayana, and forms of nearly all the Native characters, they his Bengalee types, employed him to prepare who had assisted Mr Charles Willkins in cutting a printing office, and having found the Native than religion in India. They immediately set up object of which was the propagation of the Christian religion as the Serampore Mission, the chief ed them, and these three men formed what is so

In 1803, Lord Wellesley found himself forced into a war with Sindia and Holkar. It did not last long. Both these powerful chiefs were defeated and humbled, and no small portion of the dominions was annexed to the British empire. In time took possession of Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mauryas, who had been treated by the Zanjata, till unto their hind.

William, in which Dr. Carey was the Professor of Bengali, and that of the College of Fort Poro Blission, therefore the establishment of the Serum-rektion therefore the establishment of the Serum-rektion brought out into use, and improved, we must hieset efforts by which the Bengal language was brought into service, and to keep up the study of the Native languages. Among the ear-good scholars to the service, and to furnish it continued, however, for many years to furnish a scale, and they ordered it to be reduced principle, but said it was on too large and expensive. The Court of Directors were informed of its blishment of the College, they approved of its the Native department, and received high honor on the institution by his great talents. When the Native department, and received high honor of the Native of Orissa, was appointed chief of tutusy, Native of Orissa, was appointed chief of impiovement of the country. The learned Mr. Pittied, and thus a new impulse was given to the Bengalee and other languages were compiled and purdits were retamed, and various works in ported to be qualified for the public service. Able

company of sepoys to prevent it. Through this 1802, forbidding the custom entirely, and sent a General issued a Regulation on the 20th August, where enjoined in the shastas. The Governor though it arose from religious motives, was so formed, were thrown into the sea. The practice, and, after holy texts had been read and poison prepared, The children were taken down to that island, for parents to sacrifice their children at Ganga Sagar.

It had been the custom from time immemorial

temple, the rest went to the public treasury

cer. A part of the revenue was devoted to the temple, and collected the tax through its own officers, and increase its revenues, took charge of the ears after, however, the British Government, in the tax, according to their own judgment. There affairs of the temple and to collect and to expand business and respect, and were left to manage the priests at Pooree were treated with great inheritance in the last year of Aly Verdy's reign. Alibhardtas in the eight years after it had been ceded to the whole province of Orissa was annexed to Bengal, gunatath was taken by the English troops, and the on the 18th September, 1803, the temple of Jagannath into Orissa. The Alibhardtas retured, and same time disputes commenced with the Rajah of Nagpore, and Lord Wellesley immediately sent an army into Orissa. At the pension of fifteen lakhs of Rupees a year. At the peror, though without the power, and gave him a and they re established him in his dignity of Em-

measure was a direct interference with the rehi-
gious prejudices of the Natives, not a murmur was
heard throughout the country, and when it was
mentioned twenty-five years after, as an argu-
ment for the abolition of Suttees, it was found to
have been so entirely forgotten, that many deni-
ed that it had ever existed.

The career of Lord Wellesley was the most bri-
lliant period of our Indian history. In the various
wars into which he was forced, he extended this
empire one-third beyond its former size, and in-
expressed their severe displeasure at the warlike
measures which he had pursued and were anxious
to adopt a more peaceful policy. They were will-
ing even to give up some of the advantages which
had been gained. They were not yet convinced
that in India we must be every thing, or nothing.

They went so far as to charge Lord Wellesley with
having injured an Act of Parliament. India
then resolved to withdraw from the Government
and embarked for England towards the close of
1805. On his arrival, he was assailed both in
the House of Parliament, just as his two great pre-
decessors, Clive and Hastings had been, though
not with the same

sum of £0,000 Pounds

their respects for him, presented his son with the
decrease reached England, the Directors, to shew
the same year When the intelligence of his
expired at Ghazeeapore on the 5th of October of
health gradually declined as he went on, and he
elude treaties with the Native powers, but his
without delay to the Western provinces, to eon
landed on the 30th July, 1805 He proceeded
proposals, and embarked for Calcutta, where he
greatly advanced in years, he agreed to their
then new Governor General, and though he was
expenditure They selected Lord Cornwallis for
make peace at any sacrifice, and to reduce their
The Court of Directors had now determined to

properly of political measures in India

ived and acted among Asiatics to judge of the
lesley So difficult is it for those who have never
tian loose for which he had blamed Lord Wel-
greater wars, and made more extensive conquests
been appointed Governor General, engaged in
years of this time, Lord Molar having himself
contrary to the acts of Parliament Within ten
eonquests he had made to be unassimilable, and
conducted in the House of Lords, and declared the
Parliament, was that Lord Molar denounced his
cumstance attending the attack made on him in
so greatly enlarged. The most remarkable er-
brilliant success by which the empire had been
turn made for the wise and firm policy, and the

thirty years
July, 1807 During his administration, which ex-
tended to the end of the year 1813, no material
change was made in the affairs of Bengal, except
that the transit duties which had been taken off
by Lord Cornwallis in 1788, and laid on again in
1801, were placed under a new arrangement, more
severe than ever. An addition was thus made to
the revenues of the country, but trade was inter-
rupted, and the people were subject to the severest
oppression. In 1810, the Islands of Bougain and
the La Martius, were captured from the French by

Sir George Bailow, the senior member of Council, immediately succeeded him as Governor General, immediately succeeded him as Governor General. His appointment to this high office was confirmed by the Court of Directors, but the King's Ministers informed them that the nomination to this post belonged to them. Some sharp discussion took place, which was concluded by appointing Lord Minto as Governor General during Sir George Bailow's administration that the Government determined to take to itself the tax received on the pilgrims at Juggernaut, and to assume the direction of the temple nativity, and to receive the offerings at Juggernaut.

Various means were devised to induce the people to resort to the temple, and thus to increase the revenues of the state, and the system which was then laid down, has now prevailed for more than

making encroachments on the English territories found that the Nepaulese had been gradually Lord Hastings, on assuming the Government

SECTION XX.

reached his own house and returned to England, but died before he could Lord Molar, afterwards the Marquis of Hastings, signed the Government of India into the hands of On the 4th of October, 1813, Lord Linton re-
plied to the Board of Control
the Directors refused leave, were directed to ap-
go out to India, was relaxed, and those to whom service, had experienced in obtaining permission to India. The difficulty with Europeans, not in the the government, and the mercantile, the trade of India, arrangements of this year, the Company had de-
cided that the sovereignty should not trade By the new, arrangements of this year, and it was conse-
cuted on the throne of India, and it was now which had begun with a counting house, as now in the hands of the Company. But the Company between England and India, had been exclusively period, for more than two centuries, the entire trade very important changes were made on this occa-
sion in the affairs of the country. Before this pe-
riod, a new Charter was given years before, expired, and a new Charter was given which had been granted by Parliament twenty In the year 1813, the Charter of the Company, Java was taken from the Dutch
the British, and the next year, the rich island of

The Pindarees, a large body of mounted robbers, residing in Central India, had been in the habit for many years of plundering those who left their territories. They were under the protection of that country, and they had latterly entered the British Government territories. There various Kins and Chiefs in that region. Their ravages were extended far more than a thousand miles, and the expenses to which the British Government was put, year after year, to keep up a body of troops to repel them, began to be very heavy. It appeared at length to be the most advisable course, to make one grand effort to root them out of the country. After having obtained the permission of the Court of Directors, Lord Hastings ordered a large army to be assembled from all the three Presidents. The

The rising family had obtained the sovereignty in Nepal, by conquest, in those events of the last century, had gradually increased its dominions, and various disputes had occurred in those times between them and their neighbors, which had been referred to Lord Bentinck. Lord Bentinck found that a wall with Nepal was inevitable. He used all the means in his power to preserve peace, but those in-
sults of the Court of Katmandoo obliged him at length, in the year 1811, to declare war. Little was done in those first campaigns, but in that of 1815, the British troops under General Ochterlony were completely successful. The Nepalese were obliged to purchase a peace by giving up a large portion of their territories.

to raise them in the scale of civilization. A new people, and that it was the duty of the Englishmen had been planted in India for the good of the nation. He declared that the British Government empires. Lord Hastings rejected this barbarous ed as a kind of security for the continuance of our high-toned people. It was considered bad policy to offend the people who made to give the blessings of education to Before those days of Lord Hastings, no effort had

India.

broken, and the British became predominant in the Pindarrees and of the Lahorees was cutely so great an occasion demanded. The power of years of age, all that wisdom and energy, which Ihipited, on this occasion, though nearly sixty five same policy in this Jarrayis of Wellesey. He extrins, who, ten years before, had denounced the All this was effected under the Jarrayis of Has- jah, were dethroned, and a large portion of their were defeated, the Peshwa and the Nizam of Ha- except them from the country. But all these Chieftains, the Rajah and Holkar, in rose with one accord against the English in 1803, the Peshwa, the Nagpore Rajah and Holkar, 1805, was in the hind in pursuit of the Pindar- tually destroyed all their divisions. While this their beauties, and one by one cut up, and efface- troops gradually surrounded those freebooters in

supported with the utmost liberty

dreamt of some years before, sprung up, a
series, and institutions which would not have been
possible, was caused by the Europeans and Na-
tives. David Hare The liberal spirit of the Marquis of
Ward Hyde East, Mr J H Harrington, and Mr.
also established, through the exertions of Sir Ed-
England language and of European science, was
thousands Native have imbibed a knowledge of the
arts The Hindoo College, at which so many
in that of Serampore by the Rev Mr May, and
brought, of Chinsurah by the Rev Mr May, and
their own language were opened in the neigh-
bourhood. Large Schools for instructing the Native youth
the metropolis for the education of Native youth
At the same time, a School Society was formed in
the efforts of Mr W B Bayley and Dr Carey
under the auspices of Lady Hastings, chiefly through
School Book Society was formed at Calcutta, un-
der postage. About the same period the Calcutta
School was formed at one fourth of the ordinary
it to be circulated at one fourth of the price,
at this novel attempt to enlighten the people, he
took it into Council, and passed an order allowing
sent it with a copy of it, instead of ringing alarm
been published in India, appeared from the Sei-
ampore Press, under the title of the Sumachar
Dinpu As soon as Lord Hastings was pre-
pared to print a copy of it, instead of ringing alarm
at this novel attempt to enlighten the people, he
took it into Council, and passed an order allowing
it to be circulated at one fourth of the price,
at this novel attempt to enlighten the people, he
sent it with a copy of it, instead of ringing alarm
been published in India, appeared from the Sei-
ampore Press, under the title of the Sumachar
1818, the first Native newspaper which had ever
the first time, encouraged On the 29th of May,
and efforts to improve the Native mind, were, for
era commenced in this reign, schools were set up,

that the conduct of the Burmese required his im-

Tor Amherst found on his arrival in Calcutta,

the Press

for the odious measure of laying restrictions on Adam His administration was remarkable only filled by the senior Member of Council, Mr John Amherst, who landed in Calcutta on the last of August, 1823, the post of Governor General was Amherst, and the arrival of Lord Hastings, who had preceded him out as Governor General During the interval, between the departure of Lord Hastings, and the arrival of Lord General King of England, and sent him from the ten years before to Pekin as Ambassador from the then fixed on Lord Amherst, who had proceeded of the highest trust in England. The Directors of the India House selected for an office colleagues led, to his being appointed one of his stations were complete, the death of one of his promoted Governor General. But after his appointment to the resignation of Lord Hastings, he was appointed at the Board of Control, where he had ob-sided at the King's instance, had for some time presided over the Committee of Indian Affairs, which claimed a complete knowledge of Indian affairs all the great Commissions, during nine years, the territories of the Company had been greatly increased, the revenues improved, and the debt diminished At no period had the British empire in India, been in a more flourishing state. The treasury was full, and the income exceeded the expenditure by nearly two crores of Rupees a year.

Lord Hastings left India in January, 1823. By this great exertions, during nine years, the territory of the Company had been greatly increased, his great exertions, during nine years, the territories of the Company had been greatly increased, the revenues improved, and the debt diminished At no period had the British empire in India, been in a more flourishing state. The treasury was full, and the income exceeded the expenditure by nearly two crores of Rupees a year.

Proposed by the Bengalis, and a treaty was con-
cluded with them under the name of the Treaty
of Andamoo. By it, the British gave up their
claims to the province of Assam and Arakan, and
the English, in return, got the right to build fortresses
on the coast, and agreed to pay one crore of Rupees to
the Bengalis as compensation for the loss of
territory.

rested in the matter

very blunt, and not the least concern was man. The people throughout India on this occasion were had for ever passed from them. The feelings of peeted, but they now perceived that the sceptre title to the empire of India had always been reserved to the experience of India from the Alahartas, their tellgence. They felt, that whatever indignities The royal family was deeply grieved at the made just sixty years after the battle of Plassey had passed over to them. This declaration was was at an end, and that the crown of Hindustan might be supposed to owe to the House of Timur Alajesty, that whatever vassalage the English Governor General distinctly informed his position and character of the British Government then took place with the King, relative to the Provinces, and visited Delhi. An explanation In 1827, Lord Amherst proceeded to the West

debt of more than thirteen crores of Rupees

before Bhutपore invaded the Government in Lahabad. These military operations in Burma and of the English, and was sent to the fortress of Almader-in-Chief Doorgun Sal fell into the hands place was taken by Lord Combermere, the Command, and on the 18th of January, 1826, the member, and on the 23d of December. The operations began on the 23d of December its eyes with deep anxiety on the move- was suddenly collected before it, and all India thousand men, with a hundred pieces of artillery,

Lord Amherst left the Government in the hands of Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, and returned to England at the close of March, 1828. When information reached England of his intention to resign his office, Lord William Bentinck brought his claims to the government before the Court of Directors. He had been Governor of Madras more than twenty years before, but in a hasty moment had been unusually recalled by them. They admitted his claim on this occasion, and he was appointed Governor General in 1827. It must be confessed that few men could have found in England and more fit for this important situation. His talents had been unusually great before, but in a hasty moment he had left the service without much regret. In 1828 the finances of the country, which Lord Ridgely arrived in Calcutta on the 4th of July, Hastings had left in the most flourishing condition. He had succeeded in getting more fit for this important situation. This was six years before, where now in the most deplorable state. The debt was terrible, and the expenditure exceeded the income. Lord William Bentinck's advice was necessary in all departments of the service. This was made in a great diminution of the public expense. Their advice a great diminution might be made. By this arrangement, the expenses of the public expenditure, and military branch of the public expenditure, and public revenue, to examine, the one the Civil, the other the India, to reduce the expenses immediately on his arrival, he appointed two Committees of finance pledged himself to the Court before his departure to reduce the expenses. Immediate action was taken to reduce the expenses. Lord William Bentinck's advice was necessary in all departments of the service. This was made in a great diminution of the public expenditure, and public revenue, to examine, the one the Civil, the other the India, to reduce the expenses. Lord William Bentinck's advice was necessary in all departments of the service.

ing the rite, and refused to agree to their
proposal to ward many strong reasons for adoption.
Hence to rescind the Act Lord William Bentinck
gives practices, and petitioned the Governor Gen-
eral to consider it an interference with their re-
lative Native took umbrage at this deed of mealy,
dominions. A number of wealthy and respecta-
ble Britons was objectified throughout the British
colonies was passed, by which this cruel and inhumane
Act till October, 1829, that memorable
Council agreed with him in this opinion, and on
that the proposal of it was only
House of Commons with great care, and carefully examined the
William Bentinck, on his arrival, examined
and that it would be dangerous to adopt it. Lord
that the Natives were very much attached to it,
great number of the public officers immediately
as practised, and the feeling of this people. A
had been made to ascertain who intended to rule it
for many years to the rite of Suttee, and during
the attention of Government had been given to

paying out the debt
the public expenditure, and mainly to
and equally, till he had succeeded in
as indeed was the case, pursued his way steadily
His Lordship, notwithstanding the claim of that
peculiar justice, but from a succeeding generation.
to reduce the expenses of the state, can ever ex-
ecution. No public officer, to whose lot it falls
sure, for having carried the Court's orders into

tion. The assured the petitioners, however, that
through the British Government was obliged to
prohibit a practice which occasioned such a loss of
life every year, it would not depart from those
principles of toleration by which it had always
been guided. At the same time an address was
presented to Lord William Bentinck by another
body of very intelligent Natives, at the head of
whom were Dwarakanath Tagore, and Roy Kalle.
Naresh Chowdary, offering their thanks for this
bequivalent act. Those who advocated the rite,
immediately established a Dhama Sabha, or So-
ciety, in Calcutta, raised large subscriptions, and
sent an English Attorney to England, with a peti-
tion to the Privy Council, to beg that the practice
might be restored. But the King's ministers af-
fected to ignore the rite. They forbade it in its fa-
ther having heard all that could be said in its fa-
vour, confirmed the abolition. Nine years have
elapsed since the rite was forbidden, and not till the
slightest symptom of discontent has been mani-
fested. Indeed, this barbarous practice is now
almost forgotten, and unless it be recorded on the
page of history, the next generation will scarcely
believe that it ever existed.

In 1831, a great change began to be made in
the Courts of Justice. Heretofore, Natives had
been employed on mean salaries, in adjudging
only the most trifling suits, but Lord William
determined to employ them to a much greater ex-
tent, and thus to raise the Native character. In

In the year 1831, Sir W. Bentick
fully publicised

object, to raise the Native character, and to stim-
Lord William Bentick. They all had for their
ments which were made during the active reign of
this brief sketch to detail the various impor-
tances was avoided. It is impossible, however, in
thus the painful detention of prisoners and with-
out a modicum by the Civil and Session Judge,
least, it was ordered that they should be held
in three months by the Commissioners, but at
six months by the Courts of Circuit, then once
Courts formerly, the sessions were held once
made by Lord William Bentick in the Criminal
from their decrees. Great improvement was also
pean Judges are employed only in hearing appeals
chiefly superintended by Natives, and that Euro-
causes, is entrusted to those Courts which are
it is, that the primary hearing and decision of
grees during the last eight years. The result of
of the new system, which has now been in pro-
dei Dewanji Adawlut. This was the foundation
held by Natives, the Zillah Judges, and the Sud-
done away, and there remained only the Courts
Registar was abolished, the Provincial Courts were
lumens and great judicial powers. The office of
Sudder Amens, was created, with very large emo-
and a new class of officers, demarcated Principal
Mousiffs and Sudder Amens were increased,
this year, the salaries and the jurisdiction of the

for England. He was the most enlightened Native who had appeared for a long time in Bengal. He was by birth a Brahmin, and had been employed in situations of trust under the British Government. He was filled with various knowledge. He had entered Persia, in Sanganhardt and English, and his mind was full of the simple system of the Vedas. But strange to say, he was treated by his fellow-them back to the gods and goddesses, and to bring worship of the gods and goddesses, and to bring deavoured to withdraw his countrymen from the countrymen as a heretic, though the Hindus still considered it an honour to be in countretymen as a heretic, though the Hindus still try to have produced such a man. We have already mentioned, that the supremacy of the imperial family of Timur was established in the time of Lord Amherst. The Emperor was anxious to regain the honours which he had lost, and he determined to appeal to the Home Authorities. He chose Ram Mohun Roy to plead his cause. Though in the earlier days of Hinduism it was considered a disgrace to go to sea, yet ed na disgiace to a Hindoo to proceed to sea, yet by going on board ship. Ram Mohun Roy, in this town age, a man is supposed to lose caste in this town age, a Hindoo to proceed to sea, yet regardless of the frowns of his fellow-countrymen, embarked for England, where he was received with very great distinction. The object of his voyage was not accomplished, the British Government having very great difficulties of the frowns of his fellow-countrymen, embarked for England, where he was received with very great distinction. The object of his voyage was not accomplished, the British Government having very great difficulties of the frowns of his fellow-countrymen, embarked for England, where he was received with very great distinction.

The year 1833 was a remarkable period in the history of Bengal. It began with the fall of the Great Houses of Agency, which had existed, some of them for half a century. The first, that of Palmer and Company, was obliged to close in 1830 a loss of sixteen crores of Rupees, out two crores but they fell at length, and involved the public in The five others held on for three or four years, of which have been recovered from their assets The company was reorganized after another lapse of twenty years. Great changes were thereby made in India, and their factors were ordered to be sold. Their trade to China, which, for the last twenty years had been their only support, they were obliged to resign, and in fact, to put off entirely the commercial character which they had borne for two hundred and thirty-three years, and to confine themselves to the Government of India It was provided that the holders of East India Stock in England should receive sixty-five lakhs of rupees a year out of the revenues of India for twenty years, and the remainder should be paid to the Government of India to defray the expenses of the Government of India.

ment refused to restore the supremacy of life
House of Thimur, which had been a pensioner up-
on its bounty for thirty years, but Ram Malotra
Roy obtained an increase of three lakhs of Rupees
to the income of this family. He died before his
return, and lies buried near the city of Bristol.

Great encouragement was given during the administration of Lord William Bentinck to the education of the people, especially in the English language. In 1818, Parliament had directed that the sum of one lakh of Rupees a year of the public revenue should be laid out for the improvement of venues in learning. This sum had been devoted almost entirely to the support of Sanskrit and Arabic literature, neither of which could be of any service to the body of the people. Lord William Bentinck considered the study of English language as of far greater importance, and expended a sum greatly exceeding the grant of Parliament in the establishment of English schools. At the same time, he directed that the stipends which went in the same direction of English schools should be increased as of far greater importance, and expend- ed a sum greatly exceeding the grant of Parliament in the establishment of English schools. At the same time, he directed that the stipends which went in the same direction of English schools should be increased.

Twenty years, a measure which has been unique -
sally and justly condemned. A Legislative Coun-
cil was to be formed at Calcutta, to consist of all
the ordinary members of Council, and of one mem-
ber, not in the Company's service. This Council
was to pass laws for all India, and to control and
regulate the Supreme Court. A Law Commission
was also nominated to frame a Code of Laws for
the whole country. The Governor General was
made the Supreme ruler throughout India, and the
other Presidencies were placed under his authori-
ty. The Bengal Presidency was divided into two,
that of Calcutta and that of Aggra. Such were the
principal alterations made by the new Charter.

It was during Lord William Bentinck's reign that a Saving's Bank was established in Calcutta, in order to promote economy among the people of the country. It has been crowded with the most complete success. His Lordship also turned his attention to the Transvaal. It had been the custom from time immemorial to levy duties on all articles, the growth of the country, whether by land or by water, and officers were appointed to stop and search all goods. Thus the Government raised a revenue by the interruption of commerce, but the officers who were fixed at these toll houses took two Rupees themselves for every Rupee that was collected for Government; these toll houses were so greatly oppressed the country, that they were forced to resign their posts.

One of the most beneficial acts of his reign was the establishment of the Native Medical College in Calcutta upon a large scale. Professors were appointed in every branch of study necessary to qualify the Natives to become good surgeons and physicians. The benefit resulting from this institution is likely to be incalculable.

ment Sanskrit and Arabic Colleges should not be renewed when the present incumbents had left them. By these and other means, the desire for the study of the English language became very general all over the country.

Suez His Lordship however prevailed on them in conveying the packets between Bombay and even now and then, employed the *Hugh Lindsay*, the way, and severely censured him for having, India, but the Directors threw every obstacle in monetarily communication between England and Bengal. He did all in his power to establish a steam navigation both by sea and on the rivers of Bengal, navigation which by sea and on the rivers of meant of his administration the great advocate of Lord William had been from the commerce due to him

taken the first step towards abolishing them, is though they were not done away with during his suggestion the best means for abolishing the duties the system, and then nominated a Committee to Bengal Civil Service, to examine and report upon Bengal appointed Mr C E Trellyan, of the Committee, this tax was laid on again Lord William men, was looking about for new resources of revenue, thirteen years after, when the British Government custom houses in the interior of the country this pen he abolished the system, and shut up all on the country, and in 1788, with one stroke of the walls saw at once the evils which they inflicted ruined them. But the great mind of Lord Cornwallis received from the Malomedans and they country the duties in existence when they took the government connected with it, a cause The English found of the most enlightened of the European officers

SINGLE

No war with external enemies disturbed Lord William Bentinck's administration, which closed in March, 1835. It was passed in peace and tranquillity, and was devoted to the improvement of the people. The true character of it, however, cannot be ascertained till the effects of his measures have been definitely developed. Some of his plans may have been defective in wisdom, but still his government will meet all the requirements of history, and the natives will portant era in its history, and the Natives will have reason to bless his name.

England and America

to adopt the plan of employing non-steamers to navigate the rivers of Bengal and the Western Provinces. These have been found so useful both by the Europeans and the Natives, that it has been necessary to double the number, and in time it is hoped that they will become as necessary as common in this country as they are in